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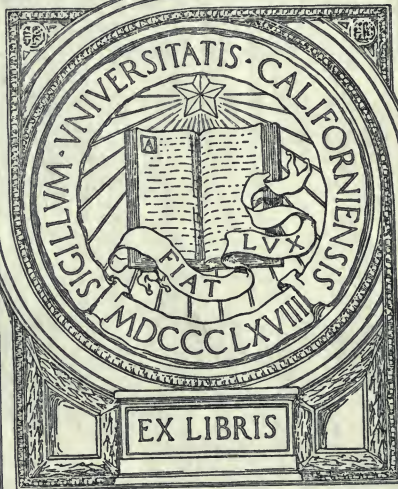
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NEW YORK, *May*, 1857.

*W. G.*  
W. G. WEBSTER.

*May May*  
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P R E F A C E .

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THIS *Elementary Spelling-book* is designed as an improvement on the *American Spelling-book*; a work whose extensive and increasing circulation manifests the estimation in which it is held by the citizens of the United States. The classification of words in that work has been universally admitted to be a great improvement on all the schemes which had preceded it, and the pronunciation, with few exceptions, is in exact accordance with the best usage both in England and the United States. The classification, however, which was imperfect in that work, is here completed, and the few errors in orthography and pronunciation, which occur in that, are corrected in this work. Indeed, the plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

The tables intended for *Exercises* in spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These tables will answer the important purposes, of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar; at the same time they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

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The pronunciation here given, is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of well-bred people both in the United States and in England. This fact is stated from personal knowl-



edge. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, I have leaned to regular analogies, as furnishing the best rule of decision.

There has been, for half a century past, an affectation of pronouncing the English *u* as *yu*, in a multitude of words, in which this sound had before been unknown. This affectation resulted in changing *d* before *u* into *j*, as *gradual* [grajual], and *t* into *ch*, as in *nature* [nachure], and one author went so far as to change *s* into *sh*, in words beginning with *super*, as *superior*, [shooperior]; with a like affectation, *d* before *i* in *immediate*, *obedience*, was changed into *j* [immejeate, obejeence]. The mischiefs resulting from this affectation, in changing the proper sounds of the letters, and thus impairing the use of the alphabet, have been very extensive, and can not be easily repaired. But the good sense of the intelligent part of the British public has, in some degree, checked the evil; and a recent writer on orthoepy has rejected the *chu*, and *dje*, and *dju*, from every word in the language.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this branch of English philology, I have adopted, both in this work, and in my dictionary, that orthography which is most simple, and which is now the best authorized. I have pursued the rules which are held to be legitimate, and rendered all classes of words, falling within the rules, uniform in orthography. If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, I know of no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

In this work, the sounds of the vowels in accented syllables are represented by points or marks attached to the letters. It is highly desirable that this mode of remedying, in some measure, the evils of a very irregular orthography, which can not be reformed, might be adopted in all printed books. It was adopted in the Hebrew language, and is used in the German, Swedish, and Danish at this day. This would serve to fix the pronunciation of words, facilitate the acquisition of it both by foreigners and our own children, and probably contribute to the propagation of the English language, and of Christianity, among distant nations.

The vowels in unaccented syllables are, for the most part, left unpointed; as I am convinced that any attempt to designate sounds so slight and indeterminate, would do more harm than good.

Letters printed in the Italic characters are mute; but by the classification of words here adopted, few of these characters are necessary.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of children, has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling.

It is useful to teach children the significations of words, as soon as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words, whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly understand at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach *orthography* and *pronunciation*, it is judged most proper to adapt the various tables to these specific objects and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete SYSTEM of ELEMENTS for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class-book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

In the plan and execution of this work, I have had the advice and assistance of some of the most experienced instructors in New York, to whom I would present my grateful acknowledgments.

## ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

## IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Language or Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing of the organs is an articulation or jointing, as in *eb*, *ed*, *et*. The articulations are represented by the letters called *consonants*. The sounds made with the organs open, are called vowels, as *a*, *e*, *o*.

Sounds constitute the *spoken* language, addressed to the *ear*; letters or characters, representing sounds, constitute *written* language, which is presented to the *eye*.

The letters of a language, arranged in a certain order, compose what is called an *Alphabet*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters—*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*. The compounds *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *si*, or *z*; as, in *brasier*, *azure*, pronounced *brā'zher*, *āzh'ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, are always vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels or diphthongs; *w* is also a vowel; and *y* is either a vowel, a diphthong, or a consonant.

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain *occasional* sounds which occur more rarely, as that of *a* in *last*, *far*, *care*, *tall*, *what*; *e* in *her*, *there*, *prey*; *i* in *firm*, *marine*; *o* in *dove*, *book*, *wolf*, *prove*; and *u* in *rude* and *pull*. These will now be considered distinctly.

A. The regular long sound of *a* is denoted by a hori-



zontal mark over it; as, ān' cient, pro-fāne'; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, eăt, pǎr'ry.

*Occasional sounds.*—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, bār, fā'ther;—the broad, or German sound, by two dots below it; as, ball, stall;—the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, what, quad'rant;—the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, fāst, lāst;—the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care*, *fair*, &c., is represented by a *caret* over the *a*, as, cāre, hāir, fāir, &c.

E. The regular long sound of *e* is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mēte, se-rēne'; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as mēt, re-běl'.

*Occasional sounds.*—The sound of *e* like *a* in *care* is indicated by a *caret* over the *e*, as in thēir, whēre; and of short *e* before *r* in cases where it verges toward short *u*, by a single dot over it; as, hēr, pre-fēr'.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of *i*, *o*, and *u* are indicated like those of *a* and *e* by a horizontal mark or curve; as, bīnd, bīn; dōle, dōll; tūne, tūn.

*Occasional sounds.*—When *i* has the sound of long *e* it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tigue', ma-rīne';—when *o* has the sound of short *u*, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dōve, sōn;—when it has the sound of *oo*, it is marked with two dots over it; as, möve, pröve;—the two letters *oo*, without marks, have the sound of the French *ou*; as, boom, loom;—when *u* is sounded like short *oo*, it has two dots under it; as, full, pull; while its occasional sound, as when preceded by *r*, is indicated as in rûde, rû'ral, rû'by.

NOTE.—The long *u* in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of short *oo*, preceded by *y*, as in *educate*, pronounced ěd'yoo-kāte; *nature*, pronounced nāteyoor.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let* ; as, *adequate, disconsolate, inveterate*.

The long *e*, when shortened, coincides with the short *i* in *pit* ; as, in *feet, fit*. This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words ; as, in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *r, s, th,* and *ng* ; as in *nor, cross, broth, belong*.

The articulations represented by the consonants are best understood by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation ; thus, *eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez*.

Those articulations which wholly interrupt the voice, are called *close*, or *mute*, as *eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et*. Those which do not entirely interrupt the voice, are called semi-vowels, as, *ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth*.

Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are called *labials* ; as, *eb, ef, em, ep, ev*.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, are called *dentals* ; as, *ed, et, eth*.

Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called *palatals* ; as, *eg, ek, eng*.

The letters *s* and *z* are called also sibilants or hissing letters.

*B* and *p* represent one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips ; but *p* indicates a closer pressure of the lips, which instantly stops all sound.

*D* and *t* stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper teeth ; but *t* stands for a closer articulation than *d*, and stops all sound.

*F* and *v* stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip ; but *f* indicates an aspiration or expulsion of breath without sound ; *v*, with sound.

*Th* in *think* and in *that* represent one and the same articulation ; the former with aspiration ; the latter with sound.

*S* and *z* stand for one and the same articulation, attended with hissing ; *s* without sound ; *z* with sound.

*Sh* and *zh* have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, aspirated and vocal ; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si* or other letters ; as, in *fusion, osier, azure*.

*Ng* represent the articulation of the body of the tongue

with the roof of the mouth. In certain words, as in *sing*, the articulation is moderately close, with a nasal sound; in other words, as in *finger*, the pressure is more close, stopping all sound. A closer pressure is represented by *nk*, as in *bank*. The difference is obvious in *bang*, *anger*, *bank*, but the articulation is the same in all cases. See Section 139.

B has one sound only, as in *bite*; and after *m* is mute, as in *dumb*.

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cup*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*; as, in *sick*, *thick*. C, when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel, unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *conscience*, are pronounced *ce-ta'shus*, *gra'shus*, *con'shense*.

D has one sound only; as, in *day*, *bid*.

F has one sound only; as, in *life*, *fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is a close palatal articulation; as, in *gave*, *go*, *gun*; but before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is sometimes a close articulation, and sometimes it has a compound sound, like *j*; as, in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves*. Before *n* it is silent; as, in *gnaw*.

H is a mark of breathing or aspiration. After *r* it has no sound; as, in *rhetoric*.

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as, in *million*, pronounced *mill'yun*. Before *r* it has the sound of short *u*; as, in *bird*, *flirt*.

J represents a compound sound, that may be expressed by *dzh*; as, in *joy*.

K has one sound only; as, in *king*. It is silent before *n*; as, in *knave*.

L has one sound only; as, in *lame*, *mill*. It is sometimes silent before *k*, as in *walk*; before *m*, as in *calm*; and before *f*, as in *calf*.

M has one sound only; as, in *man*, *flame*.

N has one sound only; as, in *not*, *sun*. It is silent after *m*; as, in *hymn*, *solemn*.

P has one sound only; as, in *pit*, *lap*. Before *s* it is silent; as, in *psalm*.

Q has precisely the power of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*; as, in *question*.

S has its proper sound; as, in *send*, *less*, or the sound of *z*; as, in *rise*. Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as, in *mission*, pronounced *mish'un*;—or of *zh*; as, in *osier*, pronounced *o'zher*.



When it has the latter sound, it is indicated in this book by a vertical line through it; as *ſ*.

*T* has its proper sound; as, in *turn*, at the beginning of words and end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* and forms the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *na'shon*, *par'shal*, *pa'shense*. A few exceptions are, when *s* or *x* precede *t*, as in *bastion*, *christian*, *mixture*, pronounced *bäst'yun*, *krist'yan*, *mīkst'yun*.

*V* has one sound only; as, in *voice*, *live*, and is never silent.

*W* before *r* is silent, as in *wring*, *wrong*. In most words beginning with *wh*, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance. Thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*.

*X* represents *ks*, as in *wax*; but is sometimes pronounced like *gz*; as, in *exact*. At the beginning of words it is pronounced like *z*; as, in *Xenophon*.

*Z* has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*, or a hissing with sound; as, in *maze*.

*Ch* have the sound nearly of *tsh*; as, in *church*, or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*; or of *sh*, as in *machine*.

*Gh* are mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *hough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*. These words close with the sound of *f*, so that *gh* may be said not to have their proper sound in any English word.

*Ph* have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*, except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Ste'ven*.

*Sh* have one sound only; as, in *shall*.

*Th* have two sounds; aspirate, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *this*. When vocal, the *th* are marked thus, (th), as in *thou*.

*Sc* have the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*; as, in *scale*, *scoff*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* only before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, in *scene*, *scepter*, *science*, *Scythian*.

Two vowels in a syllable, when only one is pronounced, are called a digraph.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy* is the same and uniform; as, in *join*, *joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform; as, in *sound*, *now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us*; as, in *pious*, *glorious*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost;

as, in *certain, curtain*. The digraphs *au* and *aw*, have the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*; *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey*, in unaccented syllables, that of *y* short, as in *valley*.

When one vowel of a digraph is pointed or marked, the other has no sound; as, in *court, road, slow*.

The digraphs *ea, ee, ei, ie*, when not pointed, have, in this work, the sound of *e* long; as, in *near, meet, seize, grieve*. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph *oa*, unless pointed, has the sound of *o* long.

In a few instances, words of disputable pronunciation are distinguished by this mark †.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e* final, are long; as, in *fate, mete, mite, note, mute*, unless pointed, as in *dôve, give*.

The accented syllable of words is designated by the mark (').

The double accent (") in such words as *pre"ci"ous, am-bi"tious* (Section 135), shows that the subsequent *c* or *t* has the sound of *sh*.

The double accent in such words as an"ger, elan"gor (Section 139), indicates that *ng* are pronounced with a close articulation.

#### OF ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

Accent is a forcible stress or impulse of voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it prolongs the sound, as in *glory*; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *habit*.

The general rule by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in *superfluity, literary*.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent; as, *ink-stand, church-yard*.

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

## KEY TO THE SOUNDS OF THE POINTED LETTERS.

## VOWELS.

## REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG.—ā, as in *fame*; ē, as in *mete*; ī, as in *fine*; ō, as in *note*; oo, as in *moon*; ū, as in *mute*; ŷ, as in *fly*.  
 SHORT.—ă, as in *fat*; ě, as in *met*; ĭ, as in *fin*; ȳ, as in *not*; ŭ, as in *but*; ȳ, as in *any*.

## OCCASIONAL VOWEL SOUNDS.

## EXAMPLES.

â as in <i>care</i>	âir, shâre, pâir, beâr.
ä <i>Italian</i> ,	fäther, fär, bälm, päth.
à as in <i>last</i> ,	âsk, grâss, dânce, brânc̃h.
ā as in <i>all</i> ,	cāll, tālk, hāul, swārm.
ā as in <i>whāt</i> ,	wān, wānton, wāllow.
ê like â,	thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.
è as in <i>term</i> ,	vêrge, vêrdure, préfêr.
ē like long a,	prēy, thēy, trēy.
ī like long e,	pīque, machīne, mīen.
ī as in <i>bird</i> ,	fīrm, vīrgīn, dīrt.
ô like short u,	dôve, sôn, dône, wôrm.
ö like long oo,	pröve, dô, möve, tömb.
o like short oo,	wôlf, wôlseý.
oo (short oo),	fôot, bôok, wôol, wôod.
û long, preceded by r,	rûde, rûmor, rûral.
u like oo (short oo),	bull, put, push, pull.
e (italic) marks a letter silent,	fallen, token.

## CONSONANTS.

## EXAMPLES.

c soft (unmarked), like s sharp,	cede, mercy.
e hard, like k,	eall, earry.
ch (unmarked), as in	child, choose.
ċh soft, like sh,	machīne, ċhaise.
eh hard, like k,	ehorus, epoeh.
g hard (unmarked),	go, gallant.
ġ soft, like j,	ġentle, āged.
s sharp (unmarked),	same, gas.
\$ soft, like z,	ha\$, amuse.
th sharp (unmarked),	thing, path.
th flat or vocal,	thine, their.



# THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

ITALIC.

NAMES OF LETTERS.

a  
b  
c  
d  
e  
f  
g  
h  
i  
j  
k  
l  
m  
n  
o  
p  
q  
r  
s  
t  
u  
v  
w  
x  
y  
z

A  
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K  
L  
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U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

&\*

*a*  
*b*  
*c*  
*d*  
*e*  
*f*  
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*j*  
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*s*  
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*u*  
*v*  
*w*  
*x*  
*y*  
*z*

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V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

&\*

a  
be  
ce  
de  
e  
ef  
je  
he, or aytch  
i  
ja  
ka  
el  
em  
en  
o  
pe  
cu  
ar  
es  
te  
u  
ve  
oo  
eks  
wi or yē  
ze  
and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, ff, fi, fi, fi.

\* This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*. Children therefore should be taught to call it *and*; not *and-per-se*.

I, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THERN

## OLD ENGLISH.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N  
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &  
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s  
t u v w x y z

## SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H  
I J K L M N O  
P Q R S T U V  
W X Y Z  
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q  
r s t u v w x y z.  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

## No. 1.—I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ea	ce	ci	eo	eu	cy
da	de	di	do	do	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

BIRD, MARINE; MOVE, SON, WOLF; RULE, PULL; E AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

go on	by me	it is	is he
go in	we go	to me	he is
go up	to us	to be	I am
an ox	do go	on it	on us

No. 2.—II.

hā	hē	hī	hō	hū	hỹ
jā	jē	jī	jō	jū	jỹ
kā	kē	kī	kō	kū	kỹ
lā	lē	lī	lō	lū	lỹ
mā	mē	mī	mō	mū	mỹ
nā	nē	nī	nō	nū	nỹ

is he in	do go on	is it on
he is in	I do go on	it is on
is he up	is it so	is it in
he is up	it is so	it is in

No. 3.—III.

pā	pē	pī	pō	pū	pỹ
rā	rē	rī	rō	rū	rỹ
sā	sē	sī	sō	sū	sỹ
tā	tē	tī	tō	tū	tỹ
vā	vē	vī	vō	vū	vỹ
wā	wē	wī	wō	wū	wỹ

is he to go	is it by us	we go to it
he is to go	it is by us	he is by me
am I to go	if he is in	so he is up
I am to go	go up to it	so I am up

No. 4.—IV.

āb	ēb	īb	ōb	ūb
āe	ēe	īe	ōe	ūe
ād	ēd	īd	ōd	ūd
āf	ēf	īf	ōf	ūf
āg	ēg	īg	ōg	ūg



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ā, ē, &c., short; —BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PHĒY, THĒRE;

am I to go in  
I am to go in  
is he to go in  
he is to go in

so he is to go up  
is he to be by me  
he is to be by me  
I am to be by it

No. 5.—V.

āj	ēj	īj	ōj	ūj
āk	ek	ik	ok	uk
āl	el	il	ol	ul
ām	em	im	om	um
ān	en	in	on	un
āp	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

är	ēr	ir	ör	ür
äs	es	is	os	us
āt	et	it	ot	ut
āv	ev	iv	ov	uv
āx	ex	ix	ox	ux
āz	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me  
he is to do so by me  
so I am to be in  
he is to go up by it.

it is to be by me  
by me it is to be  
I am to be as he is  
he is to be as I am

No. 7.—VII.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blȳ
elā	elē	elī	elō	elū	elȳ
flā	flē	flī	flō	flū	flȳ
glā	glē	glī	glō	glū	glȳ
plā	plē	plī	plō	plū	plȳ
slā	slē	slī	slō	slū	slȳ

No. 8.—VIII.

brā	brē	brī	brō	brû	brȳ
erā	erē	erī	erō	erû	erȳ
drā	drē	drī	drō	drû	drȳ

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

frā	frē	frī	frō	frû	frÿ
grā	grē	grī	grō	grû	grÿ

No. 9.—IX.

prā	prē	prī	prō	prû	prÿ
trā	trē	trī	trō	trû	trÿ
wrā	wrē	wrī	wrō	wrû	wrÿ
chā	chē	chī	chō	chû	chÿ
shā	shē	shī	shō	shû	shÿ
skā	skē	skī	skō	skû	skÿ

She fed the old hen  
The hen was fed by her  
See how the hen can  
run  
I met him in the lot  
The cow was in the lot  
See how hot the sun is  
It is hot to-day  
See the dog run to me  
She has a new hat

She put her hat on the  
bed  
Did you get my hat  
I did not get the hat  
My hat is on the peg  
She may go and get my  
hat  
I will go and see the  
man  
He sits on a tin box

No. 10.—X.

phā	phē	phī	phō	phû	phÿ
quā	quē	quī	quō		
spā	spē	spī	spō	spû	spÿ
stā	stē	stī	stō	stû	stÿ
seā	seē	seī	seō	seû	seÿ
swā	swē	swī	swō	swû	swÿ

No. 11.—XI.

splā	splē	splī	splō	splû	splÿ
sprā	sprē	sprī	sprō	sprû	sprÿ
strā	strē	strī	strō	strû	strÿ
shrā	shrē	shrī	shrō	shrû	shrÿ

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȇ, &c., short; —BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀP; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

serā	serē	serī	serō	serû	serȳ
selā	selē	selī	selō	selū	sely

## No. 12.—XII.

eāb	fīb	gōb	eūb	sāp	lād	bīd	cīd
dāb	gīb	hōb	dūb	rīp	mād	hīd	gōd
māb	jīb	jōb	sūb	nīp	pād	dīd	hōd
nāb	nīb	lōb	hūb	sōp	sād	līd	sōd
tāb	rīb	mōb	lūb	bād	lēd	rīd	nōd
nēb	bōb	rōb	rūb	dād	rēd	pīd	ōdd
wēb	eōb	sōb	tūb	gād	sēd	kīd	pōd
bīb	fōb	būb	lāp	hād	wēd	mīd	rōd

A new tab cap

A cob-web

He has got a new tub

He is not a bad boy 4 She can rub off the dust

The lad had a new pen She put my cap in the tub

He saw a mad dog He had a new red cap

She led him to bed 6 I can do as I am bid

## No. 13.—XIII.

lōg	eūd	fāg	tāg	pīg	dūg	pūg	kām
dōg	mūd	hāg	rāg	fīg	hūg	rūg	lām
bōg	bāg	jāg	wāg	rīg	jūg	dām	mām
būd	eāg	lāg	lēg	wīg	tūg	hām	rām
rūd	sāg	nāg	kēg	būg	mūg	jām	yām

She has a new bag for me Do not let a bug get on the bed

I can tag the boy I put the mug in my new tin box

A big dog can run

He has fed the pig I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag

The man can put on his wig 7 He may put the red jug

My nag can run in the lot in my new tin box



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

No. 14.—XIV.

hēm	gūm	dān	rēn	mēn	fīn	wīn	gūn
ġēm	hūm	fān	bēn	pēn	hīn	eōn	pūn
dīm	mūm	mān	dēn	tēn	kīn	dōn	rūn
hīm	rūm	pān	fēn	wēn	pīn	būn	sūn
rīm	sūm	rān	hēn	bīn	sīn	dūn	tūn
dūm	bān	tān	kēn	dīn	tīn	fūn	nūn

No. 15.—XV.

hăp	găp	pîp	möp	fär	făt	văt	nět
răp	dîp	sîp	töp	tär	răt	bět	wět
măp	hîp	kîp	pöp	jär	hăt	jět	pět
lăp	rîp	nîp	söp	mär	măt	gět	sět
păp	tîp	föp	löp	pär	săt	lět	yět
tăp	lîp	höp	bär	băt	păt	mět	hăş

No. 16.—XVI.

bīt	pīt	jōt	gōt	nūt	vēx	fōx	eăn
cīt	sīt	lōt	wōt	rūt	fīx	wad	eăp
fīt	wīt	nōt	būt	lăx	mīx	wan	eăt
līt	bōt	pōt	eūt	tăx	pīx	war	săp
mīt	eōt	rōt	hūt	wăx	sīx	waş	ġīn
nīt	dōt	sōt	jūt	sēx	bōx	wat	chīt

Ann can hēm my cap

She has a new fan

He hid in his den

The pig is in his pen

I see ten men

He had a gun

I saw him run

The map is wet

She will sit by me

He has cut my pen

I had a nut to eat

Can you fix my hat

It is on my lap

I will get a new map

A bat can fly

A cat can eat a rat

I met the boy

He sat on my box

Now the sun is set

I met six men to-day

Ten men sat by me

I put the pin on my tin  
box

Let him get the tax

A, Ā, &c., long; A, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, TIĒRE;

## No. 17.—XVII.

bābe	hīde	mōde	āce	bīce	eāge	lāke
eāde	rīde	lōde	dāce	dīce	gāge	tāke
fāde	sīde	nōde	fāce	lice	pāge	māke
jāde	tīde	rōde	lāce	mīce	rāge	rāke
lāde	wīde	lōbe	pāce	nīce	sāge	sāke
māde	ōde	rōbe	rāce	rīce	dōge	fāke
wāde	bōde	eūbe	māce	vīce	hūge	wāke
bīde	eōde	tūbe	īce	āge	bāke	eāke

## No. 18.—XVIII.

dīke	yōke	dāle	mīle	dōle	eāme
līke	dūke	māle	nīle	hōle	dāme
pīke	lūke	hāle	pīle	mōle	fāme
tīke	pūke	pāle	tīle	pōle	gāme
eōke	āle	sāle	vīle	sōle	lāme
jōke	bāle	tāle	wīle	tōle	nāme
pōke	eāle	bīle	bōle	mūle	sāme
wōke	gāle	fīle	eōle	rūle	tāme

## No. 19.—XIX.

āpe	rīpe	mōpe	ōre	mōre	wōve
eāpe	wīpe	hōpe	bōre	sōre	gāze
tāpe	tīpe	rōpe	eōre	tōre	hāze
nāpe	eōpe	mēre	fōre	yōre	māze
rāpe	pōpe	hēre	gōre	eōve	rāze
pīpe	lōpe	sēre	lōre	rōve	erāze

## No. 20.—XX.

eūre	kīne	lāne	āte	bīte	dōse
lūre	nīne	māne	dāte	cīte	bōne
pūre	pīne	pāne	gāte	kīte	eōne
dīne	sīne	sāne	fāte	mīte	zōne
fīne	wīne	eāne	hāte	rīte	nōne
līne	vīne	wāne	lāte	sīte	tōne
mīne	bāne	bāse	māte	dīve	jūne

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLF; RÜLE, PELL; C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH

tīne	vāne	eāse	pāte	hīve	tūne
fāne	vāse	rāte	rīve	fūme	sāne

No. 21.—XXI.

törn	āls	eāmp	īmp	būmp	rūmp
wörn	seālp	lāmp	gīmp	dūmp	erūmp
swörn	hēlp	elāmp	līmp	chūmp	pūmp
ūrn	kēlp	rāmp	pīmp	jūmp	trūmp
būrn	yēlp	erāmp	erīmp	lūmp	eārp
chūrn	gūlp	stāmp	shrīmp	elūmp	seārp
spūrn	pūlp	vāmp	pōmp	plūmp	hārp
tūrn	dāmp	hēmp	rōmp	mūmp	shārp

No. 22.—XXII.

āsp	erīsp	chōps	pīet	rāft	wēft
gāsp	wīsp	āet	strīet	erāft	gīft
hāsp	drēg\$	fāet	dūet	drāft	shīft
elāsp	tōng\$	pāet	āft	grāft	līft
rāsp	lūng\$	tāet	bāft	wāft	rīft
grāsp	lēn\$	trāet	hāft	hēft	drīft
līsp	gūlf	sēet	shāft	lēft	sīft

No. 23.—XXIII.

ōft	pēlt	eōlt	ānt	scēt	dīnt
lōft	wēlt	dōlt	chānt	brēt	līnt
sōft	gīlt	jōlt	grānt	spēt	flīnt
tūft	hīlt	vōlt	slānt	rēt	splīnt
bēlt	mīlt	eānt	bēt	sēt	mīnt
fēlt	spīlt	sēant	dēt	tēt	prīnt
mēlt	tīlt	plānt	lēt	vēt	tīnt
smēlt	bōlt	rānt	pēt	wēt	stīnt

No. 24.—XXIV.

brūnt	wēpt	smārt	snōrt	lāst	zēst
grūnt	swēpt	pārt	sōrt	blāst	hēst
rūnt	ārt	tārt	tōrt	māst	chēst



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short; —BĀR, LĀST, ĈĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

ăpt	eärt	stärt	hürt	päst	jěst
chăpt	därt	pért	shirt	väst	lěst
kěpt	härt	vért	flirt	dīdst	blěst
slěpt	chärt	wért	eást	mīdst	něst
erěpt	märt	shört	fást	běst	pěst

No. 25.—XXV.

rěst	quěst	líst	eöst	thirst	lüst
erěst	wěst	míst	fīrst	büst	müst
drěst	zěst	gríst	būrst	düst	rüst
těst	cýst	wíst	eūrst	güst	erüst
věst	físt	löst	dūrst	jüst	trüst

Fire will burn wood and coal.

Coal and wood will make a fire.

The world turns round in a day.

Come and help me pin my frock.

Do not sit on the damp ground.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

The lame man limps on his lame leg.

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

The good girl may jump the rope.

A duck is a plump fowl.

The horse drinks at the pump.

A pin has a sharp point.

We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.

Good boys and girls will act well.

Test is a decisive trial.

He came in haste, and left his book.

Men grind corn and sift the meal.

We love just and wise men.

The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.

Boys love to rob the nests of birds.

Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.

Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÛLE, PÛLL; Ç AS K; Ê AS J; Æ AS Z; ŨH AS SH.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā' ker	trō ver	sō lar	wō ful	pā pal
shā dy	elō ver	pō lar	pō em	eō pal
lā dy	dō nor	lū nar	fō rum	vī al
tī dy	vā por	sō ber	sā tan	pē nal
hō ly	fā vor	pā cer	fū el	vē nal
lī my	flā vor	rā cer	dū el	fī nal
slī my	sā vor	grō cer	erū el	ō ral
bō ny	hā lo	cī der	grū el	hō ral
pō ny	sō lo	spī der	pū pil	mū ral
pō ker	hē ro	wā fer	lā bel	nā šal
tī ler	nē gro	eā per	lī bel	fā tal
eā per	tý ro	tī ger	lō eal	nā tal
pā per	bū bo	mā ker	fō eal	rū ral
tā per	sā go	tā ker	vō eal	vī tal
vī per	tū lip	rā ker	lē gal	tō tal
bī ter	cē dar	sē ton	rē gal	ō val
fē ver	brī er	rū in	dī al	plī ant
ō ver	frī ar	hý men	trī al	gī ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.

I like to play in the shady grove.

Some fishes are very bony.

I love the young lady that shows me how to read.

A pony is a very little horse.

We poke the fire with the poker.

The best paper is made of linen rags.

Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.

An ox loves to eat clover.

The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.

A dial shows the hour of the day.

Cedar trees grow in the woods.

The black-berry grows on a brier.

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short; —BĀR, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THERE;

Cider is made of apples.  
 A tiger will kill and eat a man.  
 A raker can rake hay.  
 A vial is a little bottle.  
 A giant is a very stout, tall man.  
 The Holy Bible is the book of God.

### No. 27.—XXVII.

seāb	erīb	grüb	blēd	plōd	stäg
stāb	drīb	shrüb	brēd	trōd	seräg
blāb	squīb	stüb	spēd	seūd	snäg
slāb	chüb	shād	shrēd	stūd	dräg
erāb	elüb	elād	shēd	slüg	swäg
drāb	snüb	glād	slēd	bräg	fläg
glīb	serüb	brād	shōd	eräg	shām
snīb	drüb	flēd	elōd	shäg	erām

### No. 28.—XXVIII.

elām	prīm	seān	spīn	trāp	slīp
drām	trīm	elān	grīn	serāp	grīp
slām	swīm	plān	twīn	strāp	serīp
swām	frōm	spān	chāp	chīp	drīp
stēm	seūm	brān	elāp	shīp	trīp
skīm	plūm	glēn	flāp	skīp	strīp
brīm	grūm	chīn	slāp	elīp	frit
grīm	drūm	skīn	snāp	flīp	splīt

### No. 29.—XXIX.

chöp	chär	flät	slīt	blöt	slūt
shöp	spär	plät	smīt	elöt	smüt
slöp	stär	spät	spīt	plöt	glüt
eröp	stir	brät	splīt	spöt	strüt
stöp	blür	frēt	grīt	gröt	fläx
swöp	slür	whēt	seöt	tröt	flüx
seär	spür	trēt	shöt	shüt	floss



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; E AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

Ann can spin flax. He must not drink a  
A shad can swim. dram.  
He was glad to see me. He set a trap for a rat.  
The boy can ride on a Ships go to sea.  
sled. The boy can chop.  
A plum will hang by a The man shot a ball.  
stem. I saw her skim the milk  
The boy had a drum. in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bülb	böld	bänd	bränd	wënd	fönd
bärb	eöld	händ	ënd	blënd	pönd
gärb	göld	länd	bënd	bünd	fünd
herb	föld	ränd	fënd	find	bärd
verb	höld	bländ	lënd	hind	eärd
eurb	möld	gränd	mënd	künd	härd
child	söld	gländ	rënd	münd	lärd
mild	töld	sänd	sënd	rind	pärd
wild	seöld	ständ	tënd	wind	seärf
öld	änd	stränd	vënd	bönd	bird

No. 31.—XXXI.

herd	süf	süch	länch	büñch	lätch
eurd	seurf	fírch	blänch	hüñch	mätch
surd	rích	mílch	bränch	lünch	pätch
turf	müch	pätch	stänch	pünch	snätch
ärch	pouch	erötch	dítch	swítch	erütch
märch	erouch	bötch	hítch	twítch	dütch
stärch	töreh	blötch	pítch	skétch	plüsh
härsh	chüreh	ítch	stítch	strétch	flüsh
märsh	lürch	bítch	wítch	elütch	erüsh

To filch is to steal; we must not filch.  
A bird sits on a branch to sing.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

## No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse	re elāim	un sāy	ben zoin
de bāse	pro elāim	as-sāy	a void
in eāse	dis elāim	a wāy	de voir
a bāte	ex elāim	o bey	a droit
de bāte	de mēan	eon vey	ex ploit
se dāte	be mōan	pur vey	de eoy
ere āte	re tāin	sur vey	en joy
ob lāte	re māin	de fy	al loy
re lāte	en grōss	af fy	em ploy
in flāte	dis ereet	de nȳ	an noy
eol lāte	al lāy	de erȳ	de stroy
trans lāte	de lāy	re boil	eon voy
mis stāte	re lāy	tur moil	es pouše
re plēte	in lāy	de spoil	ea rouše
eom plēte	mis lāy	em broil	de vour
se erēte	wāy lāy	re eoil	re dout
eon erēte	dis plāy	sub join	de vout
re cīte	de eāy	ad join	a mount
in cīte	dis māy	re join	sur mount
po līte	de frāy	en join	dis mount
ig nīte	ar rāy	eon join	re eount
re deem	be trāy	dis join	re nown
es teem	pōr trāy	mis join	en dow
de elāim	a strāy	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

BIRD, MARINE; MOVE, SON, WOLF; RULE, PULL; C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

Good men obey the laws of God.  
 I love to survey the starry heavens.  
 Careless girls mislay their things.  
 The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.  
 The fowler decoys the birds into his net.  
 Cats devour rats and mice.  
 The adroit rope-dancer can leap and jump and  
 perform as many exploits as a monkey.  
 Wise men employ their time in doing good to all  
 around them.  
 In the time of war, ships have a convoy.  
 Kings are men of high renown,  
 Who fight, and strive to wear a crown.  
 God created the heavens and the earth in six  
 days, and all that was made was very good.  
 God will destroy the wicked.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	peek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	ereek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	sereen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	lee\$	meet	brood
sheep	sweep	flee	bee\$	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	food	reeve
ereep	sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rood	freeze



Ā, Ē, &c., long; A, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

## No. 35.—XXXV.

boom	groom	loo	troop	boose	rook
oom	boon	oo	stoop	choose	brook
doom	loon	twö	swoop	noose	erook
loom	moon	oop	boor	ook	took
bloom	noon	seoop	moor	hook	wool
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	look	wood
room	soon	sloop	loose	stook	good
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nook	stood
fool	spool	boot	root	proof	son
pool	stool	eoot	roof	blood	won
tool	roost	moot	woof	flood	ton

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Eels swim in the brook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A king and queen wear crowns of gold.

I will kiss the babe on his cheek.

We go to church on the first day of the week.

The man put a curb round our deep well.

Wool makes the sheep warm.

Men keep their pigs in pens.

We lie down and sleep in beds.

The new broom sweeps clean.

The wild deer runs in the woods.

The red beet is good to eat.

If I meet him in the street-I will greet him with  
a kind look and show him my new book.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, FÜLL; G AS K; G AS J; E AS Z; CH AS SH.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

bäck	snäck	quäck	quäck	räck	wäck
häck	päck	bäck	chäck	bräck	eäck
jäck	räck	däck	eläck	eräck	eläck
läck	eräck	chäck	käck	präck	läck
bläck	träck	näck	lick	träck	bläck
eläck	säck	päck	slick	säck	höck
släck	täck	späck	näck	täck	shäck
smäck	stäck	räck	päck	stick	flock

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pöck	chück	stück	bülk	elänk	pränk
röck	lück	ëlk	hülk	flänk	tänk
bröck	elück	wëlk	skülk	plänk	ïnk
eröck	plück	yëlk	bänk	slänk	lïnk
fröck	mück	ilk	dänk	ränk	blïnk
möck	trück	hülk	hänk	eränk	elïnk
söck	strück	silk	shänk	dränk	slïnk
büçk	süçk	milk	länk	fränk	sïnk
düçk	tüçk	kilt	blänk	shränk	brïnk

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prïnk	drünk	märk	irk	ask	disk
shrïnk	trünk	pärk	dirk	bask	risk
mïnk	sünk	spärk	kirk	eask	brisk
wïnk	slünk	stärk	quirk	hask	frisk
drïnk	ärk	jerk	eörk	flask	büsk
pïnk	lärk	elerk	förk	mask	düsk
spünk	därk	smerk	störk	task	hüsk
jünk	härk	perk	lürk	dësk	böss
skünk	shärk	chirk	türk	whisk	tüft

The smell of the pink is sweet.

A, E, &c., long; X, E, &c., short;—BÄR, LAST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE;

## No. 39.—XXXIX.

büsk	snärl	chürl	bärm	bärn	börn
müsk	twirl	pürl	färm	yärn	eörn
rüsk	whirl	elm	härm	kern	seörn
tüsk	eürl	hëlm	chärm	fern	mörn
düsk	fürl	film	spërm	stern	lörn
märl	hürl	ärm	tërm	quern	hörn

## No. 40.—XL.

gäff	seöff	püff	eall	wall	quell
stäff	döff	rüff	fall	thrall	wëll
quäff	büff	stüff	gall	small	dwëll
sküff	eüff	ädd	hall	squall	swëll
elüff	hüff	ödd	mall	smëll	ill
tüff	luff	jägg	pall	spëll	büll
stüff,	bluff	all	tall	sëll	ëgg
öff	müff	ball	stall	tëll	ëbb

## No. 41.—XLI.

gill	kill	still	röll	düll	inn
gill	skill	quill	seröll	güll	bîn
hill	shrill	squill	dröll	hüll	wrën
mill	spill	will	tröll	sküll	bürr
rill	trill	swill	ströll	lüll	pürr
drill	sill	böll	töll	müll	bush
frill	fill	pöll	eüll	trüll	püşh

## No. 42.—XLII.

äss	träss	guëss	küss	möss	trüss
bäss	bräss	lëss	blüss	eröss	büst
läss	gräss	blëss	müss	dröss	bür
gläss	cëss	mëss	swüss	eöst	bull
eläss	drëss	erëss	böss	büss	füll
mass	prëss	chëss	löss	füss	püss
päss	strëss	trëss	glöss	müss	hürt



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stāve	stāve\$	ëgg	ëgg\$	quill	quill\$
eliff	eliff\$	hall	hall\$	pöll	pöll\$
mill	mill\$	wall	wall\$	sküll	sküll\$
pill	pill\$	bill	bill\$	inn	inn\$
ball	ball\$	sill	sill\$	bëll	bëll\$

A skiff is a small row-boat.

A cliff is a high steep rock.

Leave off your bad tricks.

Do not take much snuff.

A ship has a tall mast.

I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.

A pear-tree grows from the seed of a pear.

A good boy will try to spell and read well.

Do not lose nor sell your books.

A good son will help his father.

I dwell in a new brick house.

If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.

A duck has a wide flat bill.

One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.

One pint cup will hold four gills.

I saw a rill run down the hill.

A brook will turn a mill.

A bull has a stiff neck.

The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.

When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.

A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.

Hogs feed on swill and corn.

The skull is the bone on the top of the head.

Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.

A gull is a large sea-fowl that feeds on fish.

Some sea-bass are as large as shad.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE:

Brass is made of zinc and copper.

The rain will make the grass grow.

You must keep your dress neat and clean.

The moon is much less than the sun.

I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.

Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.

Moss grows on trees in the woods.

Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off and leave the dross.

God will bless those who do his will.

### No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' quet	põt ash	pitch er	băn dy
gūs set	fīl lip	butch er	eăn dy
rūs set	gös sip	üşh er	händ y
pös set	bīsh op	witch eräft	stūr dy
cīv et	gāl lop	tăn gent	stūd y
rīv et	shāl lop	pūn gent	lăck ey
věl vet	tröl lop	ăr gent	jöck ey
hăb it	běg gar	ūr gent	môn key
răb bit	vũl gar	tăl ent	tũrn kēy
ör bit	ăsh lar	frăg ment	měd ley
eòm fit	cěl lar	sěg.ment	ăl ley
pröf it	pīl lar	fīg ment	găl ley
līm it	eöl lar	pīg ment	văl ley
sũm mit	döl lar	păr rot	völ ley
vöm it	pöp lar	pīv ot	pul ley
hēr mit	grăm mar	băl lot	băr ley
ärm pit	něe tar	măr mot	pårs ley
měr it	tăr tar	răm pärt	mőt ley
spīr it	mör tar	möd est	kīd ney
eũl prit	jăb ber	tēm pest	hăck ney
vīš it	röb ber	för est	chũm ney

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, FÜLL; G AS K; Ü AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

trän sit	lüb ber	in quest	hön ey
eän to	blüb ber	eön quest	mön ey
shiv er	äm ber	här vest	jöur ney
sil ver	mëm ber	in möst	eüm frey
eöv er	līm ber	üt möst	lām prey
sül phur	tīm ber	īm pōst	jēr sey
mür mur	üm ber	chēst nut	kēr sey
müf fler	eüm ber	eön test	elēr gy
sām pler	lüm ber	jäck daw	tän sy
mël on	nüm ber	mīl dew	rāl ly
sēr mon	bärb er	eūr few	sāl ly
dräg on	mēr cer	ēd dy	tāl ly
eöu pon	wön der	gīd dy	jēl ly
gränd sön	yön der	müd dy	sīl ly
läck er	gīn ger	rüd dy	föl ly
gröt to	chärg er	gēn try	jöl ly
kīd nap	trēnch er	sül try	ōn ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.



Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

## No. 45.—XLV.

bǎdġe	slġdġe	bŭdġe	swġnge	gŏrġe	pǎrse
fǎdġe	wġdġe	jŭdġe	twġnge	ŭrġe	ġrse
ġdġe	mġdġe	grŭdġe	lounge	gŭrġe	tġrse
hġdġe	rġdġe	hġnge	plŭnge	pŭrġe	vġrse
lġdġe	brġdġe	erġnge	sġrġe	sŭrġe	eŏrse
plġdġe	lŏdġe	frġnge	vġrġe	ġġerm	gŏrse
flġdġe	pŏdġe	sġnge	dġrġe	eŏpse	mŏrse

## No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rġch	quġench	mŭnch	kġtch
louse	bġlch	stġnch	gŭlch	rġtch
mouse	bġrch	wġnch	bǎtch	flġtch
souse	bġnch	ġnch	hǎtch	nŏtch
eŭrse	blġnch	elġnch	eǎtch	pŏtch
pŭrse	drġnch	fġnch	snǎtch	hŭtch
pǎrch	frġnch	flġnch	serǎtch	sŷlph
pġrch	tġnch	pġnch	ġtch	lŷmph
seŏrch	trġnch	wġnch	fġtch	nŷmph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a large lay or mass of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from a boy.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rīše	elōše	ūše	guīde	thȳme
wīše	nōše	fūše	guīle	shrine
guīše	rōše	mūše	quīte	sphēre
chōše	prōše	phrāše	phlēme	grīme

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it.

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box.

A great heat will fuse tin.

Style not in verse is called prose.

A phrase is a short form of speech.

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noiše	hoist	pound
oil	broil	eoīn	poiše	joist	round
boil	soil	loīn	eoīf	moist	ground
eoil	toil	joīn	quoīf	bound	sound
foil	oint	groīn	quoit	found	wound
roil.	joint	quoīn	foist	hound	mound

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ā, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE

## No. 49.—XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	elout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
eloud	grouse	owl	eount	bout	snout
shroud	spou\$e	eowl	fount	seout	pout
ounce	rou\$e	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	brow\$e	seowl	howl	shout	sprout
flounce	tou\$e	stout	growl	lout	choice
pounce	erown	brown	rout	our	voice
grout	frown	elown	eouch	seour	poise
erout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noise

We burn fish-oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.

One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.

A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.

A trout is a good fish to eat.

An ox is a stout, tame beast.

Fowls have wings to fly in the air.

Wolves howl in the woods in the night.

A dog will growl and bark.

The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.

Rain will make the ground moist.

You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.

We move our limbs at the joints.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the base-viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.

The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists: these are parts of the frame.

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sēa	rēad	āid	gōurd	pēace	hēave
pēa	gōad	lāid	sōurce	lēase	wēave
flēa	lōad	māid	eōurse	prāiše	lēave
plēa	rōad	stāid	erēase	eōarse	blūe
bēad	tōad	bōard	grēase	hōarse	flūe
mēad	wōad	hōard	cēase	brēve	glūe

No. 51.—L I.

bȳe	bāize	lōaf	ēach	tēach	blēak
lȳe	rāiše	fiēf	bēach	eōach	flēak
eȳe	māize	chiēf	blēach	rōach	spēak
ēaše	shēaf	liēf	pēach	brōach	pēak
tēaše	lēaf	briēf	rēach	lēash	snēak
sēize	nēaf	griēf	brēach	bēak	erēak
cheeše	ōaf	wāif	prēach	lēak	frēak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

Ā, Ê, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȉ, &c., short;—BĀE, LĀST, ĖĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE:

## No. 52.—LII.

breāk	ōak	pēal	shōal	nāil	tāil
steāk	erōak	sēal	āil	snāil	vāil
strēak	sōak	vēal	bāil	pāil	quāil
serēak	bēal	wēal	fāil	rāil	wāil
squēak	dēal	zēal	hāil	frāil	bōwl
wēak	hēal	eōal	jāil	grāil	sōul
shriēk	mēal	fōal	flāil	trāil	bēam
twēak	nēal	gōal	māil	sāil	drēam

## No. 53.—LIII.

flēam	stēam	bēan	miēn	grāin	plāin
glēam	fōam	dēan	mōan	brāin	slāin
rēam	lōam	lēan	lōan	strāin	māin
brēam	rōam	elēan	rōan	sprāin	pāin
erēam	āim	glēan	grōan	chāin	rāin
serēam	elāim	mēan	fāin	lāin	drāin
tēam	māim	wēan	gāin	blāin	trāin

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitch-fork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum will soon want a loaf of bread.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; BÖLE, PÜLL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.  
 Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.  
 The miller grinds corn into meal.  
 The flesh of calves is called veal.  
 Apples are more plenty than peaches.  
 The preacher is to preach the gospel.  
 Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.  
 A roach is a short thick flat fish.  
 Men get their growth before they are thirty  
 years old.  
 The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.  
 Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

böt' a ny	fel o ny	sör cer y
ël e gy	eöl o ny	im äge ry
pröd i gy	här mo ny	witch er y
ëf fi gy	bët o ny	butch er y
ëb o ny	glüt ton y	fish er y
ën er gy	eän o py	quäck er y
lüt ur gy	öe eu pÿ	eröck er y
in fa my	quan ti ty	möck er y
bīg a my	säl a ry	eook er y
bläs phe my	seäm mo ny	eüt ler y
ën e my	bëg gar y	gäl ler y
tif fa ny	bür gla ry	rär i ty
vil lain y	grän a ry	ëm er y
eöm pa ny	glöss a ry	nün ner y
lüt a ny	läe ta ry	frīp per y
lär ce ny	hër ald ry	föp per y
dës ti ny	hüş band ry	ör re ry
eäl um ny	röb ber y	är te ry
tÿr an ny	chän ce ry	mäs ter y



Ā, Ē, &c., long ; Ā, Ē, &c., short ;—BĀR, LAST, GĀRE, FALL, WHAT ; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE.

mȳs ter y	līv er y	fāe to ry
bāt ter y	eāv al ry	vīe to ry
flāt ter y	rēv el ry	hīs to ry
lōt ter y	bōt tom ry	blāck ber ry
būt ter y	pīl lo ry	bār ber ry
ēv er y	mēm o ry	sȳm me try
rēv er y	ārm o ry	rīb ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.

A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

#### No. 55.—L V.

blāde	chīde	glōbe	spāce	trīce	brāke
shāde	glīde	prōbe	brāce	twīce	drāke
glāde	slīde	glēbe	grāce	stāge	slāke
spāde	brīde	gībe	trāce	shāke	quāke
grāde	prīde	brībe	slīce	flāke	strike
trāde	strīde	serībe	mīce	stāke	spīke
brāid	erūde	trībe	spīce	snāke	chōke
jāde	prūde	plāce	prīce	spāke	pōke

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; EÜLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

bröke	smile	shāme	slīme	spūme
spöke	stile	blāme	prīme	chīne
smöke	spile	elīme	erīme	swīne
ströke	frāme	chīme	plūme	twīne

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.

Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice.

A smile shows when we are pleased.

### No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn'ter	măt ter	lie tor	tăn ner
eăn ter	tăt ter	vie tor	in ner
căn ter	lăt ter	döe tor	din ner
ăn ter	făt ter	tin der	tin ner
win ter	el der	pöd dler	sin ner
fes ter	näv er	tıl ler	eör ner
pës ter	äv er	süt ler	hăm per
tës ter	säv er	hăm mer	păm per
sıs ter	liv er	răm mer	tăm per
fös ter	riv er	süm mer	tëm per
băt ter	măn or	lım ner	tën ter
hăt ter	tën or	băn ner	sım per

Ā, Ē, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, ĒARE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FĒRY, THĒRE;

elāp per	tūn nel	hōv el	ān vil
pēp per	fūn nel	nōv el	bēz el
dīp per	kēr nel	mār vel	eōr al
eōp per	gōs pel	pēn cil	bār ter
hōp per	bār rel	mān ful	eārt er
ūp per	sōr rel	sīn ful	mās ter
sūp per	dōr sal	aw ful	eās tor
vēs per	mōr sel	pēr il	pās tor
rēb el	vēs sel	tōn sil	pār lor
eān cel	tīn sel	dōs sil	gār ner
eām el	grāv el	fōs sil	fār del
pān nel	bēv el	lēn til	ārt ful
kēn nel	lēv el	eāv il	dār nel
fen nel	rēv el	cīv il	hārp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.  
 The little sister can knit a pair of garters.  
 Never pester the little boys.  
 Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.  
 Peaches may be better than apples.  
 The rivers run into the great sea.  
 The doctor tries to cure the sick.  
 The new table stands in the parlor.  
 A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.  
 The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.  
 The farmer eats his dinner at noon.  
 I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.  
 We eat bread and milk for supper.  
 The farmer puts his cider in barrels.  
 Vessels sail on the large rivers.  
 My good little sister may have a slate and pencil;  
 and she may make letters on her slate.  
 That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.  
 The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his  
 horse.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; Ç AS K; Ê AS J; Æ AS Z; ÖH AS SH.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.  
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mōurn	grōwn	hēap	fēar	spēar	ōar
bōrne	vāin	chēap	yēar	rēar	hōar
shōrn	wāin	lēap	hēar	drēar	rōar
ōwn	swāin	nēap	shēar	sēar	sōar
shōwn	twāin	rēap	blēar	tēar	bōar
blōwn	trāin	sōap	elēar	weār	piēr
flōwn	stāin	ēar	smēar	sweâr	tiēr
sōwn	lāne	dēar	nēar	teâr	biēr

No. 58.—LVIII.

āir	yoũr	stilts	pēat	mōat	wāit
fāir	tōur	chīntz	trēat	groat	brūt
hāir	ēave\$	ēat	sēat	eight	frūt
chāir	lēave\$	bēat	greāt	freight	sūt
lāir	grēave\$	fēat	ōat	weight	milt
pāir	pāin\$	hēat	blōat	bāit	built
stāir	shēar\$	blēat	eōat	gāit	guilt
hēir	guëss	mēat	gōat	plāit	eōurt
fōur	guëst	nēat	flōat	trāit	sāint

No. 59.—LIX.

ēast	wāist	elew	spew	yew	mōw
bēast	dew	flew	erew	bōw	rōw
lēast	few	brew	serew	shōw	snōw
fēast	hew	slew	drew	lōw	erōw
yēast	chew	mew	grew	blōw	grōw
bōast	jew	new	shrew	flōw	strōw
rōast	view	shew	strew	glōw	sōw
tōast	blew	pew	stew	slōw	stōw

We mourn the loss of a good man.  
If you do a bad trick you should own it.

A, E, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÈRE;

We do not like to see our own sins.

I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine things.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Much grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear, and he can hear.

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Flint-glass is white and clear.

Fowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

The good boy will not tear his book.

A wild-boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.

The rain runs from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.

The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me with a new hat.

A chair is a better seat to sit in than a stool.

I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.

I have seen the ice float down the stream.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit.

The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.

A beast can not talk and think, as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a goose.

A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Live coals of fire glow with heat.

A moat is a ditch round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; E AS K; G AS J; B AS Z; CH AS SIL.

däunt	täunt	slänt	bäрге
häunt	väunt	läрге	sälve
fläunt	gränt	chäрге	seärf

## No. 60.—LX.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
sauce	swash	sprawl	fawn	watch
eause	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	erawl	pawn	fault
elause	hawk	drawl	spawn	aught
pause	haul	pawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	eaught

## No. 61.—LXI.

brine	seräpe	seöpe	shäve	drive
tine	chäpe	tröpe	släve	dröve
shöne	shäpe	snöre	pläte	ströve
eröne	eräpe	släte	präte	gröve
dröne	gräpe	stäte	quäte	elöve
pröne	snipe	gräte	smäte	glöze
stöne	gripe	gräve	späte	fröze
prüne	stripe	bräve	sprite	prize
drüpe	tripe	eräve	träte	smöte

Forks have two, three, or four tines.

We keep salt meat in brine.

Grapes grow on vines in clusters.

Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.

The boy loves ripe grapes.

Bed-cords are long ropes.

Nut-wood and coal will make a warm fire.

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.

Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.



Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ā, Ē, &c., short; —BĀB, LĀST, GĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒB, PRĒY, THĒRE;

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

### No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ām' i ty	ōb lo quy	d̄y nas ty
jōl li ty	sīn ew y	gāy e t̄y
nūl li ty	gāl ax y	loy al ty
pōl i ty	pēd ant ry	roy al ty
ēn mi ty	īn fant ry	ū ū ry
sān i ty	gāl lant ry	rā pi er
vān i ty	bīg ot ry	nau ti lus
bāl eo ny	ān ces try	pau ci ty
lēn i ty	tāp es try	moi e ty
dīg ni ty	mīn is try	d̄ys era sy
dēp ū ty	īn dus try	prēl a cy
trīn i ty	pān so phy	āl i quot
pār i ty	cēt ū ry	mān i fest
eōm i ty	mēr eu ry	ūp per mōst
vēr i ty	īn ju ry	ūt ter mōst
dēn si ty	pēr ju ry	eōn tra ry
ēn ti ty	pēn ū ry	cēl er y
eāv i ty	lūx ū ry	plē na ry
lēv i ty	hēr e sy	sā li ent
lāx i ty	ēm bas sy	lē ni ent
pēn al ty	dē i ty	vē he ment
nōv el ty	fē al ty	brī er y
fāe ul ty	pī e ty	boun te ous
mōd est y	pō e sy	moun tain ous
prōb i ty	erū el ty	eoun ter feit
ām nes ty	pū ri ty	fraud ū lent
bōt a ny	nū di ty	wa ter y

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÛLE, PÛLL; € AS K; & AS J; § AS Z; ŒH AS SH.

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse ment	dis bŭrse ment	au tŭm nal
al lŭre ment	in dŏrse ment	how ěv er
de bāse ment	ārch bish op	em bār rass
in cīte ment	ad vēnt ūre	in stall ment
ex cīte ment	dis frān chīše	in thrall ment
en slāve ment	en frān chīše	hy draul ies
a māze ment	mis eŏn strŭe	en joy ment
in quī ry	de pŏ\$ it	em ploy ment
un ěa \$y	re pŏ\$ it	a mās\$ ment
eon vey ance	at trib ūte	em bār go
pur vey or	im mŏd est	im prŏve ment
sur vey or	un lŭck y	at tŏr ney
sur vey ing	ap pĕn dix	an noy ance

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blān'dish	blĕm ish	bŭr nish	noŭr ish
brān dish	skir mish	pŭn ish	skīt tish
fŭr bish	vān ish	elown ish	slŭt tish
rŭb bish	fīn ish	snāp pish	lāv ish
sĕlf ish	gār nish	pār ish	rāv ish
chŭrl ish	tār nish	chĕr ish	pŭb'lish
fŭr nish	vār nish	floŭr ish	pŏt ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.

We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.

The gambler is uneasy when he is at home.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ǻ, ǣ, &c., short; —BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.

The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.

Parents should provide useful employments for their children.

Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.

When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

### No. 65.—LXV.

hōrse back	hēm lock	joūr nal
lāmp black	fēt lock	rās eal
bār rack	māt tock	spī nal
rān sack	hōd wink	eōn trīte
hām mock	būl wark	trīb ūte
hād dock	pīth fork	stāt ūte
pād lock	dām ask	eōn eāve
wēd lock	sým bol	eōn elāve
fīre lock	vēr bal	ōc tave
hīll ock	mēd al	rēs eūe
būll ock	vēr nāl	vāl ūe

### No. 66.—LXVI.

sēn' ate	stāg nāte	elī mate	fī nīte
īn grāte	fīl trāte	prēl ate	pōst age
pāl ate	prōs trāte	vī brāte	plū māge
stēl lāte	frūs trāte	pī rate	trī umph
īn māte	dīe tāte	eū rate	stāte ment
mēss māte	tēs tāte	prī vate	rāi ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.

Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.

Exercise will give us a relish for our food.

Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.

In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.

Riding on horseback is good exercise.



BIRD, MARÝNE; NÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÛLE, PÛLL; G-AS K; É AS J; S-AS Z; CH AS SH.

Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets. Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.

The Senate of the United States is called the Upper-House of congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are given as a reward at school.

We punish bad men to prevent crimes.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

# No. 67.—LXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST AND THE SECONDARY ON THE THIRD.

lū' mi na ry	īg no mi ny	mēr ce na ry
eū li na ry	cēr e mo ny	mīl li ner y
mō ment a ry	āl i mo ny	ör di na ry
nū ga to ry	māt ri mo ny	sēm i na ry
nū mer a ry	pāt ri mo ny	pūl mo na ry
brē vi a ry	pār si mo ny	sūb lu na ry
ēf fi ea cy	ān ti mo ny	līt er a ry
dēl i ea cy	tēs ti mo ny	fōrm ū la ry
īn tri ea cy	drōm e da ry	är bi tra ry
eōn tu ma cy	prēb end a ry	ād ver sa ry
ōb sti na cy	sēe ond a ry	ēm is sa ry
āe eu ra cy	ēx em pla ry	eōm mis sa ry
ēx i gen cy	ān ti qua ry	cēm e ter y
ēx cel len cy	tīt ū la ry	sēe re ta ry
eōm pe ten cy	eūs tom a ry	mīl i ta ry
īm po ten cy	hōn or a ry	sōl i ta ry
mīs cel la ny	pār ce na ry	sēd en ta ry
nēc es sa ry	mēd ul la ry	vōl un ta ry

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

trīb ū ta ry	dȳs en ter y	mǎn da to ry
sāl ū ta ry	prēs by ter y	pūr ga to ry
ǎn cil la ry	prōm is so ry	dīl a to ry
eǎp il la ry	prēd a to ry	ōr a to ry
ǎx il la ry	prēf a to ry	dōr mi to ry
eōr ol la ry	pūl sa to ry	mōn i to ry
mǎx il la ry	mīn a to ry	tēr ri to ry
ǎd ver sa ry	aud it o ry	trǎn si to ry
āl a bas ter	ċx ere to ry	īn ven to ry
plān et a ry	jān i za ry	eōn tro ver sy
stāt ū a ry	mōn as ter y	lēg is lā tīve
sānet ū a ry	āl le go ry	lēg is lāt ūre
sūmpt ū a ry	dēs ūl to ry	lēg is lā tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas-lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Matrimony was instituted by God.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves: duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

BIRD, MAINE; MÔVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÛLE, PHÛLL; Ç AS K; Ê AS J; Ñ AS Z; CH AS SIL.

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.

The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.

Pure water and a good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful disease.

A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.

The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.

Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper time.

An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.

The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

# No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im mör' tal

pa rënt al

ae quít tal

en âm el

im păn el

ap păr el

ũ tẽn sil

un cīv il

trī ũmph al

in fõrm al

bap tĩ\$ mal

hī bér nal

in fēr nal

ma tēr nal

pa tēr nal

e tēr nal

in tēr nal

dī ũr nal

noe tūr nal

pro eõn sul

un cēr tain

in elēm ent

de tēr mĩne

as sās sin

re plēv in

a bãn don

pi às ter

pi lās ter

as sēv er

dis sēv er

de lĩv er

e lĩx ir

pre cēp tor

eom pō\$ ite

en âm or

to bǣe eo



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȅ, &c., short; —BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRN;

sī rōe eo	sur rēn der	a pōs tâte
me mēn to	di\$ ōr der	pro mūl gâte
pi mēn to	nār cīs sus	in eār nate
mu lāt to	eo lōs sus	vol eā no
pal mēt to	im pēr feet	Oe tō ber
en vėl op	in tēr pret	in elō \$ure
de vėl op	in hāb it	dis elō \$ure
De cēm ber	eo hāb it	eom pō \$ure
Sep tēm ber	pro hīb it	ex pō \$ure
No vēm ber	dis erēd it	forē elō sure
en eūm ber	de erēp it	dis eōv er
eon sīd er	in hēr it	dis eōl or
be wīl der	de mēr it	re eōv er
mis fōrt ūne	pōme gran ate	dis eōm fit
me ān der	al tēr nate	di\$ ās ter
en gēn der	in tēs tâte	re pāss ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for females.\*

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

The blowing up of the "Fulton" at New York was a terrible disaster.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

BĪED, MARĪNE; MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

No. 69.—LXIX.

bāy	jāy	slāy	drāy	trāy	swāy
dāy	lāy	māy	frāy	strāy	prey
fāy	elāy	nāy	grāy	sāy	treḡ
gāy	flāy	pāy	prāy	stāy	dey
hāy	plāy	rāy	sprāy	wāy	bey

No. 70.—LXX.

boy	joy	toy	haw	elaw	raw	saw
eoy	eloy	eaw	jaw	flaw	eraw	law
hoy	troy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—LXXI.

swamp	smalt	swart	pört	live	glöve
wasp	spalt	quart	möst	eome	wörk
wa\$	salt	pörk	döll	söme	wörst
halt	want	fört	löll	döve	shöve
malt	wart	spört	give	love	mönk

No. 72.—LXXII.

bow	mow	sow	wörm	dirt	squirt
eow	now	vow	frönt	firt	first
how	brow	kēy	wönt	shirt	ward
plow	prow	lēy	wört	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.

Bricks are make of clay baked in a kiln.

You may play on the mow of hay.

A dray is a kind of low cart.

When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.

Little boys are fond of toys.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is wet, spongy land.

A monk lives in retirement from the world.

Law is a rule of action by which men in a state are to be governed.

Ä, Ê, &c., long; A, Ê, &c., short;—BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE;

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln;  
of this are made ale and beer.

### No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

läd' der	shël ter	chärt er	chär nel
bläd der	fîl ter	lôb ster	bär ren
mäd der	mîl ler	lît ter	flôr in
föd der	chäp ter	môn ster	rôb in
ül cer	sûf fer	glis ter	eôf fin
eän cer	pîl fer	chät ter	mûf fin
üd der	bäd ger	shät ter	bôd kin
shüd der	lêd ger	elût ter	wêl kin
rüd der	bänk er	flût ter	näp kin
püd der	eänk er	plät ter	pîp kin
gän der	hänk er	smät ter	bûs kin
pän der	tûm bler	spät ter	gôb lin
gën der	säd dler	shiv er	mê\$ lin
slën der	änt ler	sliv er	tîf fin
rën der	skîm mer	quiv er	bär on
tën der	glîm mer	eul ver	fläg on
cîn der	pröp er	tör por	wäg on
hîn der	eläp per	ër ror	fêl on
pön der	skîp per	tër ror	gäl lon
ün der	slîp per	mîr ror	lêm on
blün der	eröp per	hör ror	gäm mon
plün der	äs per	cên sor	mäm mon
thün der	prôs per	spôn sor	eôm mon
sün der	lêss er	sêe tor	eän non
ör der	drëss er	säch el	cît ron
bör der	äft er	flän nel	tên on
mür der	raft er	chäp el	eän ton
dîf fer	rânt er	gräv el	pîs ton



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, <sup>9</sup>WOLF; RÖLE, PÜLL; Ɔ AS K; Ǿ AS J; 8 AS Z; ǪH AS SH.

ōf fer	prœ tor	trāv el	sěx ton
eōf fer	chăn nel	pôm mel	kīm bo
seōf fer	eūd gel	būsh el	stüe eo
prōf fer	hăch el	chăn cel	dīt to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.

The robin is a pretty singing bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

A cancer is a sore not easily cured.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

## No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brāce let	drī ver	tū mor	erī sis
dī et	mā jor	lā bor	grā ter
quī et	mī nor	tā bor	fō eus
sē eret	stū por	ō dor	mū eus
pō et	jū ror	eō lon	bō lus
tō phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eýe let	tū tor	ī røn	vā grant
tū mult	prī or	ā prøn	tý rant
bōl ster	rā zor	dew lap	dē cent
hōl ster	trē mor	erû et	rē cent
grā ver	hū mor	bā sis	nō cent
quā ver	rû mor	phā sis	lū cent

Ā, Ē, &c., long; A, E, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, GĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THERE;

trī dent	vā eant	need y	hā zy
prū dent	flū ent	erō ny	lā zy
stū dent	frē quent	pū ny	dō zy
ā gent	sē quent	vā ry	slēa zy
rē gent	rī ot	dū ty	jās per
eō gent	pī lot	nā vy	bār gain
sī lent	bāre foot	grā vy	eāp tain
eāse ment	prē cept	sāfe ty	cēr tain
pāve ment	pōst script	sūre ty	mūr rain
mōve ment	ō vert	glō ry	vīl lain
mō ment	rū by	stō ry	vī \$or
pō nent	spī cy	erā zy	slān der

Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.

Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.

Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.

A bolster is put at the head of a bed.

Men in old age love a quiet life.

A graver is a tool for engraving.

A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.

The driver is one who drives a team.

A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.

Miners work in mines under ground.

A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.

The rose emits a pleasant flavor.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.

A pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.

Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.

Nero was a wicked tyrant.

Every person should wear a decent dress.

A major is an officer next above a captain.

A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.

Cedar is the most durable species of wood.

A postscript is something added to a letter.

The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; BÛLE, PÛLL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rī' val	die tā tor	dis fīg ūre.
ap prōv al	tes tā tor	trans fīg ūre.
eo ē val	en vī ron	eon jēet ūre.
re fū \$al	pa gō da	de bēnt ūre.
re prī \$al	tor pē do	in dēnt ūre
pe rū \$al	bra vā do	en rāpt ūre
de erē tal	tor nā do	eon tēxt ūre
re cī tal	lum bā go	eom mīxt ūre
re quī tal	vī rā go	eon tīn ūe
prī mē val	far rā go	for bīd dīng
un ē qual	pro vī \$o	un ěr ring
eo ē qual	po tā to	pro ceed īng
re new al	oe tā vo	ex ceed īng
ī dē al	sub serī ber	sub al tern
il lē gal	re vī val	es pou\$ al
de nī al	en dān ġer	en eoun ter
de erī al	de cī pher	ren eoun ter
tri bū nal	ma neū ver	a vow al
a eū men	hī ā tus	ad vow \$on
le gū men	quī ē tus	dis loy al
dis sēi zin	eon fēss or	dis eouř age
in cī \$or	ag grēss or	en eouř age
ere ā tor	sue cēss or	mo lās se\$
spee tā tor	pre fīg ūre	de pārt ūre

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the injured party retakes a ship or ships by way of satisfaction, and this is reprisal.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, ĖĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĖR, PRĖY, THĖRE;

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a virago.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.

The potato is a native plant of America.

### No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tāin	pre eon cēive	dis af fēet
su per vēne	o ver drīve	o ver whēlm
in ter vēne	dis ap prōve	mis in fōrm
im por tūne	o ver rēach	eoun ter āet
op por tūne	o ver lōk	in di rēet
in se eūre	dis in thrāll	in eor rēet
in ter fēre	re in stall	in ter sēet
pre ma tūre	dis es teem	eon tra dīet
im ma tūre	mis de mēan	o ver sēt
ad ver tīše	un fōre seen	in ter mīt
re eom pōše	fōre or dāin	rep re šēt
de eom pōše	o ver strāin	dis eon tēt
in ter pōše	as cer tāin	cir eum vēnt
pre dis pōše	en ter tāin	un der wēt
re in stāte	re ap pēar	o ver shoot
im po līte	dis in tēr	in ter cēpt
re ū nīte	in ter spērse	in ter rūpt
dis ū nīte	re im būrse	o ver tōp
dis re pūte	cir eum vōlve	re ap point
in ter lēave	o ver hāng	un der gō
in ter wēave	o ver mātch	o ver lēap
mis be hāve	dis em bārk	o ver sleep
un dē cēive	un der sēll	dis ap pēar

BIRD, MAÏNE; MÜVE, SÓN, WOLF; BÖLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; Ç AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

moun tain eer	fin an ciēr	o ver eást
en ġin eer	brig a diēr	re in vēst
dom i neer	grēn a diēr	eo ex ĭst
mu ti neer	bom bar diēr	prē ex ĭst
pī o neer	deb o nāir	in ter mĭx
āue tion eer	reş er voir	o ver thrōw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flōw
prī va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lāy
vol un teer	es pla nāde	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pērt	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

āt' las	eōp y	hūr ry	flāb by
sūe eor	hāp py	flūr ry	shāb by
hōn or	pōp py	hār py	tāb by
rān eor	pūp py	ēn try	lōb by
eān dor	sūn dry	sēn try	grīt ty
splēn dor	bēl fry	dūsk y	pūt ty
rīg or	fēl ly	pal try	lēv y
vīg or	eār ry	vēs try	bēv y
vāl or	mār ry	pīt y	prīv y
fēr vor	pār ry	seān ty	ēn vy
seūlp tor	bēr ry	plēn ty	dōx y
elām or	fēr ry	tēs ty	prōx y
tēn nis	chēr ry	bēt ty	eōl or
elās sis	mēr ry	pēt ty	wōr ry
āx is	pēr ry	jēt ty	pār ty
fān cy	sōr ry	dīt ty	ār bor
pēn ny	eūr ry	wīt ty	hār bor

An atlas is a book of maps.

You must be good, or you can not be happy.

When you make letters, look at your copy.

The poppy is a large flower.

The puppy barks, as well as the dog.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ī, Ĕ, &c., short;—BĀE, LĀST, ĠĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs.

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit.

We are sorry when a good man dies.

Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.

The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lily is a very pretty flower.

Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

### No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ish ment	pöl y glot	těn den cy
blăn dish ment	bér ga mot	pūn gen cy
pūn ish ment	ăn te pást	elēm en cy
rāv ish ment	īn ter est	eūr ren cy
pěd i ment	pěn te east	sōl ven cy
sěd i ment	hạl i but	băn k rupt cy
āl i ment	fūr be lōw	sūm ma ry
eōm pli ment	běd fel lōw	lānd la dy
līn i ment	cīe a trix	rēm e dy
mēr ri ment	pār a dox	eōm e dy
dět ri ment	sār do nyx	pēr fi dy
sěn ti ment	Săt ur day	měl o dy
dōe ū ment	hōl i day	mōn o dy
těg ū ment	rūn a wāy	pār o dy
mōn ū ment	eār a wāy	prōs o dy
īn stru ment	eāst a wāy	eūs to dy
eōn ti nent	lęg a cy	erū ci fix
eāl a mint	fāl la cy	dī a leet
īd i ot	pōl i cy	ō ri ent
gāl i ot	īn fan cy	ā pri eot
chār i ot	eōn stan cy	vā ean cy



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ê AS J; Æ AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

vā gran cy	prī va cy	öb' lo quy
lū na cy	pō ten cy	dī a ry
dē cen cy	plī an cy	rō \$a ry
pā pa cy	flū en cy	nō ta ry
rē ġen cy	mū ti ny	vō ta ry
pī ra cy	serū ti ny	grō cer y
eō ġen cy	pī o ny	drā per y
sē ere cy	ī ron y	ī vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a ē ri al	no tā ri al	in tē ri or
an nū i ty	ma tē ri al	pos tē ri or
me mō ri al	im pē ri al	ex tē ri or
de mō ni ae	ar tē ri al	pro pri e tor
am mō ni ae	ärm ō ri al	ex trā ne ous
ad jū di eāte	mer eū ri al	spon tā ne ous
e lū ci dāte	em pō ri um	eu tā ne ous
im mē di ate	sen sō ri um	er rō ne ous
re pū di āte	tra pē zi um	ter rā que ous
eol lē ġi ate	erī tē ri on	tār tā re ous
ex fō li āte	cen tū ri on	eom mō di ous
in ē bri āte, v.	al lō di al	fe lō ni ous
ex eō ri āte	al lō di um	har mō ni ous
ap prō pri āte	en eō mi um	gra tū i tous
in fū ri āte	tra ġē di an	for tū i tous
al lē vi āte	eom ē di an	lux ū ri ant
ab brē vi āte	eol lē ġi an	e lū so ry
an nī hi lāte	ce rū le an	il lū so ry
ae eū mu lāte	bar bā ri an	eol lū so ry
il lū mi nāte	gram mā ri an	so cī e ty
e nū mer āte	in fē ri or	im pū ri ty
re mū ner āte	su pē ri or	se eū ri ty
in eör po rāte	an tē ri or	ob seū ri ty

A, Ē, &c., long; Ā, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

All clouds float in the aerial regions.

The aerial songsters are birds of the air.

Grave-stones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.

They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is an immediate communication between the heart and brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior, is that within.

### No. 80.—LXXX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mŭ\$' lin	eōr ban	eōn gress	āb jeet
līnch pin	kīтч en	prōg ress	ōb jeet
rě\$ in	chīck en	fōr tress	sŭb jeet
rō\$ in	mār tin	mīs tress	vēr diet
māt in	slōv en	bŭt tress	rěl iet
sāt in	grīf fon	rīck ets	dīs triet
spāv in	ŭr chin	spīr its	īn stinet
sāv in	dōl phin	nōn plus	prē cinet
wēl kin	pīp pin	grām pus	gīb bet
tēn don	hār ness	mŷs tie	shēr bet
lāt in	wīt ness	brīck bat	dŭl cet
eōr don	īn gress	pēr feet	lān cet

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÔLE, PULL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; TH AS SH.

bűf fet	bűck et	bűl let	eőr net
fűd get	blánk-et	fil let	hőr net
bűd get	măr ket	skűl let	bűr net
răck et	băs ket	műl let	trűm pet
lătch et	eăs ket	eől let	lăp pet
frěsh et	brűs ket	gűl let	tűp pet
jăck et	műs ket	műl let	eăr pet
plăck et	văl et	eăm let	elăr et
brăck et	tăb let	hăm let	găr ret
tűck et	trűp let	gűm let	fěr ret
erűck et	gőb let	űn let	tűr ret
wűck et	eőrsē let	bőn net	őff set
dőck et	măl let	sőn net	őn set
pőck et	păl let	rűn net	eőr set
sőck et	wăl let	găr ment	bűl let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.

The linchpin secures the cart-wheel upon the cart.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.

The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.

The dolphin is a sea-fish.

A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.

We harness horses for the coach or gig.

A good mistress will keep her house in order.

The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.

A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.

Boys love to make a great racket.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

The doctor bleeds his patients with a lancet.

When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ā, ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, ĒĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE

*George* No. 81.—LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

re vēnge ful	in vēnt ĩve	in æe tĭve
for gēt ful	per cĕp tĭve	de fĕet ĩve
e vēnt ful	pre ſŭmp tĭve	ef fĕet ĩve
neg lĕet ful	eon sŭmp tĭve	ob jĕet ĩve
dis gŭst ful	de cĕp tĭve	e lĕet ĩve
dis trŭst ful	as sĕrt ĩve	ad hē sĭve
sue cĕss ful	a bŏr tĭve	eo hē sĭve
un skill ful	di gĕst ĩve	de cĭ sĭve
eol lĕet ĩve	ex pŭl sĭve	eor rŏ sĭve
pros pĕet ĩve	eom pŭl sĭve	a bŭ sĭve
per spĕet ĩve	im pŭl sĭve	eon elŭ sĭve
eor rĕet ĩve	re pŭl sĭve	ex elŭ sĭve
in vĕe tĭve	de fĕn sĭve	in elŭ sĭve
vin dĭe tĭve	of fĕn sĭve	e lŭ sĭve
af flĭet ĩve	sub vĕr sĭve	de lŭ sĭve
at trāet ĩve	dis eŭr sĭve	al lŭ sĭve
dis tĭnet ĩve	ex eŭr sĭve	il lŭ sĭve
sub jŭne tĭve	in eŭr sĭve	eol lŭ sĭve
eon jŭne tĭve	sue cĕss ĩve	ob trŭ sĭve
in dŭet ĩve	ex cĕss ĩve	in trŭ sĭve
pro dŭet ĩve	pro grĕss ĩve	pro trŭ sĭve
de strŭe tĭve	op prĕss ĩve	e vā sĭve
eon strŭct ĩve	ex prĕss ĩve	per suā sĭve
in cĕn tĭve	im prĕss ĩve	as suā sĭve
re tĕn tĭve	sub mĭs sĭve	dis suā sĭve
at tĕn tĭve	per mĭs sĭve	un fād ing
pre vēnt ĩve	trans mĭs sĭve	un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy and whisky, are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little; and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the United States is elective once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

### No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

jū di ea tūre	spīr it ū ous	eār i ea tūre
ēx pli ea tīve	spīr it ū al	tēm per a tūre
pāl li a tīve	līn e a ment	līt er a tūre
spēe ū la tīve	vīš ion a ry	āg ri eul tūre
eōp ū la tīve	mīs sion a ry	hōr ti eul tūre
nōm i na tīve	dīe tion a ry	prēs by ter y
ōp er a tīve	stā tion a ry	dēs ul to ry
fīg ū ra tīve	ēst ū a ry	prōm on to ry
vēg e tā tīve	mēr ce na ry	pēr emp to ry
īm i tā tīve	mēs en ter y	eāš ū is try

### No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rēl a tīve	prīm i tīve	ād jee tīve
āb la tīve	pūr ga tīve	ōb vi ous
nār ra tīve	lēn i tīve	ēn vi ous
lāx a tīve	trān si tīve	pēr vi ous
ēx ple tīve	sēn si tīve	pāt ū lous
nēg a tīve	sūb stan tīve	pēr il ous

Ä, Ë, &c., long; A, Ê, &c., short;—BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÈRE;

seür ril ous	sëd ū lous	pöp ū lous
mär vel ous	gländ ū lous	quër û lous
friv o lous	grän ū lous	in fa mous
fäb ū lous	pënd ū lous	bläs phe mous
nëb ū lous	seröf ū lous	dē vi ous
glöb ū lous	ëm ū lous	prē vi ous
erëd ū lous	trëm ū lous	lī bel ous

### No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bön fire	spënd thrift	eal dron	wör ship
säm phire	sür feit	chäl dron	stär light
säp phire	dës eant	säf fron	mīd nīght
quäg mīre	pëd ant	möd ern	ūp rīght
ëm pīre.	pënd ant	bick ern	in sīght
üm pīre	vër dant	län tern	för feit
wël färe	söl emn	cis tern	sür feit
hård wāre	eöl umn	pät tern	nön sūt
wīnd pīpe	völ ūme	slät tern	prü\$ on
bäg pīpe	än swer	bīt tern	gär den
hörn pīpe	eön quer	täv ern	mër chant
brīm stōne	eör sähr	göv ern	douë let
sän guīne	gränd eür	stüb born	före head
prü\$ tīne	phÿ\$ ies	chëck er	vīne yard
trib ūne	täe ties	vīe ar	euck oo
fört ūne	öp ties	hëif er	eöop er
länd seāpe	eäl end\$	chäm fer	wä ter
päm phlet	för ward	pärs nep	mawk ish
prüph et	rīch e\$	frīend ship	awk ward
eön traet	äsh e\$	hård ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ê AS J; Æ AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

Pot and pearl ashes are made from common ashes.

Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.

Saffron is a well-known garden plant.

We put a candle in a lantern to keep the wind from blowing it out.

A wooden cistern is not very durable.

Many persons spend too much time at taverns.

Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.

The cuckoo-visits us early in the spring.

Parsneps and carrots have long tapering roots.

At midnight we are on one side of the earth, and the sun is on the other side.

A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods by wholesale.

Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.

God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship him..

It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

# No. 85.—LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chěr' û bim

sěr a phim

mär tyr dom

ïd i om

draw ing room

eăt a plaşm

ös tra cişm

găl li cişm

skěp ti cişm

syl lo gişm

hěr o işm

bär ba rişm

ăs ter işm

ăph o rişm

măg net işm

pör eu pīne

ör i gin

jäv e lin

räv e lin

här le quin

mÿr mī don

lëx i eon

dëe a gon

öe ta gon

pën ta gon

hěp ta gon

hëx a gon

pöl y gon

chăm pi on

pòm pi on

seör pi on

bär ris ter

dül ci mer

mär i ner

eör o ner

eăn is ter

mīn is ter

sīn is ter

prës by ter

quïck sil ver

mět a phor

băch e lor

chăn cel lor

ëm per or

eön a

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȑ, &c., short;—DĀR, LĀST, ĒĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

sĕn a tor	eā pi as	pow er ful
ōr a tor	eā ri ē\$	eā ve at
eoun sel or	ā ri ē\$	bāy o net
ēd it or	ū ni eorn	rō\$e ma ry
erēd it or	pōr ti eo	frūit er y
mōn i tor	au dit or	fool er y
ān ces tor	al ma nae	drōll er y
pār a mōur	wa ter fall	straw ber ry
eōp per as	quad ra tūre	qual i ty
pōl i ties	eōv ert ūre	lau re ate
hēm or rhoid\$	wa ter man	house wīfe ry
ās ter oid\$	salt cel lar	buōy an cy
rē qui em	ē qui nox	dēnt ist ry
dī a phragm	eoun ter poi\$e	sōph ist ry
chām ber lain	eoun ter mārch	pōr phy ry
dī a per	eoun ter sīgn	prōph e cy
mē te or	boun ti ful	ōff seour ing

Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

We admire the heroism of the general, more than the rash ambition of the duelist.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam.

A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.

Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.

Pompions are commonly called *pumpkins*.

The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea in a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.

Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, James is the debtor.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÛLE, PÛLL; Ç AS K; Ê AS J; Æ AS Z; ŪH AS SH.

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eom pël	be gët	pro jëet, v.	ex tînet
dis pël	for gët	tra jëet	de fûnet
ex pël	re grët	ob jëet, v.	de eöet
re pël	be sët	sub jëet, v.	de düet
im pël	un fît	de jëet	in düet
pro pël	sub mît	de fëet	eon düet, v.
före tell	ad mît	af fëet	ob strüet
fûl fill	e mît	ef fëet	in strüet
dis till	re mît	in fëet	eon strüet
in still	trans mît	e lëet	re plänt
ex till	eom mît	se lëet	im plänt
ex tõl	per mît, v.	re flëet	sup plänt
ja pän	tom tît	in flëet	dis plänt
tre pän	ae quît	neg lëet	trans plänt
rat än	out wît	eol lëet	le vânt
di vän	re äet	eon nëet	de scënt
be gîn	en äet	re spëet	la mënt
with in	eom päet	sus pëet	aug mënt, v.
un pîn	re fräet	e rëet	af fîx, v.
hëre in	in fräet	eor rëet	pre fîx, v.
a nön	sub träet	di rëet	in fîx
up ön	de träet	de tëet	trans fîx
per häps	re träet	pro tëet	pro lîx
re völt	eon träet, v.	ad dïet	eom mîx
a dült	pro träet	pre dïet	ce mënt, v.
re şült	ab sträet, v.	af flïet	eon sënt
in sült, v.	dis träet	in flïet	fo mënt
eon sült	ex träet, v.	eon flïet, v.	fer mënt
de eänt	trans äet	de pïet	dis sënt
re eänt	re jëet	re strïet	in tënt
a bët	e, jëet	sue cînet	eon tënt
ea dët	in jëet	dis tînet	ex tënt



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

e vēnt	eom plāint	ae count	be lōw
re prīnt	re strāint	al low	be stōw
pre tēxt	eon strāint	en dow	af frōnt
re lāx	dis trāint	ba shaw	eon frōnt
per plēx	ae quāint	be dew	re prōve
an nēx	ap point	es chew	dis prōve
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prōve
a loud	a noint	fōre shōw	re plȳ

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

The ratan is a long slender reed; it grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

The tomtit is a pretty little bird.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor.

The word is often spelled *Pacha*.

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

### No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fīs eal	pīt eōal	mēn tal	tīm brel
ōf fal	mōr al	mōr tal	mōn grel
fōrm al	cēn tral	vēs tal	quar rel
dī\$ mal	vās sal	rēv el	squir rel
chār eōal	dēn tal	gām brel	mīn strēl

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖX, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

händ sel	hürt ful	eüs tom	kĩn\$ man
chĩ\$ el	wĩst ful	böť tom	hũnts man
dãm \$el	lũst ful	plăt form	foť man
träv ail	măd am	săr ea\$m	grög ram
těn dril	mĩll dãm	mĩ a\$m	eăp stan
stěr ile	běd lam	făn ta\$m	sĩl van
nös tril	bũck ram	söph i\$m	tűr ban
trăn quil	baj sam	băp ti\$m	făm ine
händ bill	ēm blem	ăl um	săr dïne
wĩnd mill	pröb lem	věl lum	ěn gĩne
găm bol	sỹs tem	mĩn im	măr lĩne
sỹm bol	pĩl grim	nös trum	ěr mĩne
foť stool	kĩng dom	frũs trum	věr min
pĩs tol	sěl dom	tűr ban	jăs mĩne
händ ful	earl dom	ör gan	răp ine
věnge ful	wĩ\$ dom	ör phan	döe trĩne
wĩsh ful	věn om	hörse man	dēs tĩne
băsh ful	mũsh room	eăr man	phăl anx
skill ful	trăn som	wörk man	sĩ ren
hělp ful	blös som	pěn man	ĩn grăin
blĩss ful	phăn tom	gěr man	păr boil
frět ful	sỹmp tom	chũrch man	breech ing

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.

Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your playmates.

A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.

We sit on chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.

Children may be helpful to their parents.

Try to be a skillful workman.

An artist is one who is skillful in some art.

A fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ā, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.

A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.

A chill is a symptom of fever.

The chewing of tobacco is a useless custom.

### No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōat swain	fōre top	rē gress
peār main	māin top	cȳ press
chiēf tain	chām ber	fā mous
neū ter	shōul der	spī nous
pew ter	mōld er	vī nous
bēa ver	rān ger	sē rous
elēav er	mān ger	pō rous
wēav er	strān ger	nī trous
sew er	dān ger	griēv ous
lāy er	cī pher	trēat ment
prāy er	twī light	wāin seot
māy or	moon light	māin mäst
ō yer	dāy light	hīnd mōst
eōl ter	skȳ light	fōre mōst
mō hāir	fōre sight	sīgn pōst
trāi tor	pōr trait	bȳ law
hōme wārd	bōw sprit	rāin bōw
out wārd	tī ding\$	flȳ blōw
wā ge\$	dō ing\$	eā lix
breech e\$	moor ing\$	phē nix
erāy on	fire ārm\$	rē flux
ā eorn	twēe zer\$	week dāy
hōme spun	heed less	Frī day
snōw drop	ē gress	pāy dāy

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging.

Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.

The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.

The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.



BLED, MARĪNE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÔLE, PĒEL; Ċ AS K; Ġ AS J; Š AS Z; ŪH AS SH.

Oak-trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.  
 Spring is the first season of the year.  
 The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.  
 The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.  
 The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.  
 Judas was a traitor : he betrayed his master : that is, he gave him up to his enemies.  
 The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.  
 The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.  
 We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.  
 Fire-arms were not known a few hundred years ago.  
 Intemperance is the grievous sin of our country.  
 Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.  
 The United States have a large extent of sea-coast.  
 The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.  
 A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.  
 Mohair is made of camel's hair.  
 Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.  
 Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for : to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du rĕss	ea rĕss	dis trĕss	ro bŭst
a maſs	ad drĕss	as sĕss	ad jŭst
re pĕss	re drĕss	pos sĕss	un jŭst
sur pĕss	ag grĕss	a mĭss	in trŭst
eui rĕss	trans grĕss	re mĭss	dis trŭst
mo rĕss	dĕ prĕss	dis mĭss	mis trŭst
ae cĕss	re prĕss	em bŏss	un mĭxt
re cĕss	im prĕss	a erŏss	bĕ twĭxt
ex cĕss	op prĕss	ma trŏss	a vĕrt
eon fĕss	sup prĕss	dis eŭss	sub vĕrt
un lĕss	ex prĕss	ae eŏst	re vĕrt

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ĕ, &c., short; —BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; MĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

di vērt	im pōrt, v.	eon trāst, v.	di vēst
eon vērt, v.	eom pōrt	a mīdst	in vēst
per vērt, v.	sup pōrt	in fēst	be quēst
a lērt	trans pōrt, v.	sug gēst	re quēst
in ērt	re šōrt	di gēst, v.	sub sīst
ex pērt	as sōrt	be hēst	re šīst
de šērt	de tōrt	mo lēst	de sīst
in sērt	re tōrt	ar rēst	in sīst
as sērt	eon tōrt	de tēst	eon sīst
es eōrt, v.	dis tōrt	eon tēst, v.	per sīst
de pōrt	ex tōrt, v.	pro tēst, v.	as sīst
re pōrt	un hūrt	at tēst	un twīst

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

Good children will not molest the little birds in their nest, nor steal their eggs.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

### No. 90.—XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

trī ĕn ni al	sep tēn ni al	lix ĩv i um
lix ĩv i al	sex tēn ni al	e quēs tri an
mīl lēn ni al	ter rēs tri al	il līt er ate
quād rēn ni al	eol lāt er al	a dūl ter āte
per ĕn ni al	de līr i um	as sēv er āte

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, BÖN, WOLF; BÛLE, PÛLL; Ǽ AS K; Ǿ AS J; Ȣ AS Z; Ȧ AS SH.

de cēm vi rate	e rād i eāte	ae eōm mo dāte
e lāb o rāte	cer tīf i eate	eom mēn su rate
eor rōb o rāte	in dēl i eate	in vēs ti gāte
in vīg or āte	pre vār i eāte	re tāl i āte
de līn e āte	au thēn ti eāte	eon cīl i āte
ē vāp o rāte	do mēs ti eāte	ea lūm nī āte
in āe eu rāte	prog nōs ti eāte	de mōn stra tīve
ea pāc i tāte	in tōx i eāte	de rīv a tīve
re sūs ci tāte	re cīp ro eāte	eon sērv a tīve
de bīl i tāte	e quīv o eāte	de fīn i tīve
fa cīl i tāte	in vāl i dāte	in fīn i tīve
de eāp i tāte	eon sōl i dāte	re trīb ū tīve
pre cīp i tāte	in tīm i dāte	eon sēe ū tīve
in dēf i nīte	di lāp i dāte	ex ēe ū tīve

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate nor prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

### No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ae quīre	per spīre	re quīre	ex plōre
ad mīre	sus pīre	in quīre	re stōre
as pīre	ex pīre	es quīre	se eūre
re spīre	de šīre	a dōre	pro eūre
trans pīre	re tīre	be fōre	ob seūre
in spīre	en tīre	de plōre	en dūre
een spīre	at tīre	im plōre	ab jūre



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀE, LĀST, EĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĀE, PREY, THĒRE;

ad jūre	pro mōte	re cēive	im pēach
al lūre	de nōte	per cēive	ap prōach
dē mūre	re fūte	de rīve	en erōach
im mūrei	eon fūte	de prīve	re prōach
ma nūre	sa lūte	ar rīve	be seech
in ūre	dī lūte	eon trīve	eon gēal
im pūre	pōl lūte	re vīve	re pēal
as sūre	vo lūte	sur vīve	ap pēal
ma tūre	per mūte	un glūe	re vēal
de cēase	eom pūte	al eōve	gen teel
de erēase	de pūte	re bāte	as sāl
re lēase	dis pūte	un trūe	out sāl
in erēase	be hāve	re mōve	de tāl
pre cīse	en slāve	be hoove	re tāl
eon cīse	for gāve	ap prōve	en tāl
mo rōse	en grāve	ae erūe	eur tāl
jo eōse	de prāve	dis sēize	a vāl
im brūe	sub dūe	ap prīse	pre vāl
dis eōurse	in dūe	aș sīze	be wāl
ū nīte	a chiēve	re liēf	eon trōl
ig nīte	ag griēve	be hoof	en rōll
in vīte	re priēve	a loof	pa trōl
re mōte	re triēve	re proof	ob līge

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time, from new to full moon; and then it decreases, till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

BIRD, MARINE; MOVE, SON, WOLF; RULE, PHIL; C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; TH AS SIL.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.  
 The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us  
 of the light of the moon and stars.  
 You must not try to deceive your parents.  
 The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the  
 warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms  
 come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up  
 from the ground.  
 Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks  
 to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his  
 protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween	sus tain	en twine	re vere
ea reen	ea jole	post pone	se vere
eam paign	eon sole	de throne	eom peer
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ea reer
or dain	mis rule	a tone	bre vier
dis dain	hu mane	je june	bab oon
re gain	in sane	tri une	buf foon
eom plain	ob scene	eom mune	dra goon
ex plain	gan grene	at tune	rae eoon
a main	ter rene	es eape	doub loon
de main	eon vene	e lope	bal loon
do main	eom bine	de elare	gal loon
re frain	de fine	in snare	shal loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	plat oon
dis train	eon fine	pre pare	lam poon
eon strain	sa line	re pair	har poon
eon tain	de eline	eom pare	mon soon
ob tain	ea nine	im pair	bas soon
de tain	re pine	sin cere	fes toon
per tain	su pine	ad here	pol troon
at tain	en shrine	eo here	dis own
dis tain	di vine	aus tere	un known

Ā, Ē, &c., long; A, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRN;

un sōwn	a līght	a wāit	eon tōur
a dō	de līght	de cēit	be sīde\$
out dō	a rīght	eon cēit	re cēipt
a gō	af frīght	a mōur	re liēve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines.

“God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night.”

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grape-vines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÛLE, PHIL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD,  
AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te cēd' ent  
dis a gree ment  
cīr eum jā cent  
re en fōrce ment  
pre en gāge ment  
en ter tāin ment  
in eo hēr ent  
in de cī sive  
su per vī \$or  
eon ser vā tor  
des pe rā do  
bas ti nā do  
brag ga dō cio  
mis de mēan or  
ap pa rā tus  
af fi dā vit  
ex ul tā tion  
ad a măn tine  
man ū fāet ūre  
su per strūet ūre  
per ad vēnt ūre  
met a mōr phō\$e  
in nu ěn do  
su per eār go  
in ter nūn cio  
ār ma dīl lo  
mān i fēs to  
laz a rēt to  
dis en eūm ber  
pred e cēs sor  
in ter cēs sor

mal e fāe tor  
ben e fāe tor  
met a phỹ\$ ies  
math e māt ies  
dis in hēr it  
ev a nēs cent  
eon va lēs cent  
ef flo rēs cent  
eor res pōnd ent  
in de pēnd ent  
re im būrse ment  
dis eon tēt ment  
om ni prēs ent  
in ad vērt ent  
prē ex ĩst ent  
eo ex ĩst ent  
in ter mīt tent  
in ter mār ry  
o ver shād ōw  
ae ci dēt al  
in ci dēt al  
o ri ěnt al  
fun da mēt al  
or na mēt al  
sae ra mēt al  
reg i mēt al  
det ri mēt al  
mon ū mēt al  
in stru mēt al  
hor i zōn tal  
dis a vow al

Ä, Ê, &c., long; Å, Ë, &c., short;—BÄR, LAST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PREY, THÉR;

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To pre-engagè means to engage beforehand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes, to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending man.

### No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

NOUNS.

NOUNS.

ADJECTIVES.

cĭn' na mĭon	pör rin ger	dū te ous
ēt y mon	stöm a cher	ā que ous
grĭd ī rĕn	öb se quies	dū bi ous
ānd ī rĕn	pröm is es	tē di ous
skĕl e ton	eöm pass es	ō di ous
sĭm ple ton	ĭn dex es	stū di ous
bŭf fa lo	ām ber grĭs	eō pi ous
eāp ri eorn	ēm pha sis	eā ri ous
eāl i eo	dī o cĕse	sē ri ous
ĭn di go	ō li o	glō ri ous
vĕr ti go	ō ver plus	eū ri ous
eāl i ber	pū is sance	fū ri ous
bĕd chām ber	nū ele us	spū ri ous
cĭn na bar	rā di us	lū mi nous
öf fi cer	tĕr mi nus	glū ti nous
eöl an der	blŭn der buss	mū ti nous
lāv en der	sŷl la bus	rū in ous
pröv en der	ĭn eu bus	lū di erous
cŷl in der	sār di us	dān ger ous
ĭn te ger	sĭr i us	hĭd e ous
seāv en ger	eāl a mŭs	ĭn fa mous
här bin ger	mĭt ti mus	stĕr to rous

ĪRD, MARĪNE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RŪLE, PŪLL; Ċ AS K; Ġ AS J; Š AS Z; ČH AS SH.

nū mer ous	rāv en ous	vīg or ous
ō dor ous	ōm i nous	vāl or ous
hū mor ous	rēš in ous	ām or ous
rī ot ous	glūt ton ous	elām or ous
trāi tor ous	bār ba rous	tīm or ous
pēr vi ous	ūl cer ous	sūl phur ous
hīd e ous	slān der ous	vēnt ūr ous
hāz ārd ous	pōn der ous	rāpt ūr ous
pīt e ous	mūr der ous	ārd ū ous
plēn te ous	ģēn er ous	mīs chiev ous
īm pi ous	prōs per ous	strēn ū ous
vīl lain ous	rān eor ous	sīn ū ous
mēm bra nous	rīg or ous	tȳr an nous

No. 95.—XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pēaše	re pōše	es chēat	re hēar
dis plēaše	pro pōše	re pēat	be smēar
diš ēaše	im pōše	en trēat	ap pēar
e rāse	eom pōše	re trēat	tat too
pre mīše	trans pōše	un loose	en trāp
sur mīše	a būše, v.	de bauch	in wrāp
de spīše	ae eūše	re eall	un shīp
a rīše	ex eūše, v.	be fall	e quīp
eom prīše	re fūše	with al	en eāmp
chas tīše	ef fūše	fore stall	de eāmp
ad vīše	dif fūše	fore warn	un stōp
de vīše	suf fūše	de fault	ū šūrp
re vīše	in fūše	as sault	un elāsp
dis guīše	eon fūše	pa paw	de bār
fōre elōše	a mūše	with draw	un bār
in elōše	re erūt	a sleep	a fār
dis elōše	dē fēat	en dēar	ap plaūše



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ǻ, ǣ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒB, PRĒY, THĒRE;

## No. 96.—XCVI.

## MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *th* HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND,  
AS IN THINK, THIN.

thēme	thōle	trōth	tīlth
three	thrōe	nōrth	smīth
thāne	thrōve	slōth	thrāsh
thrīce	teeth	thought	thaw
thrōne	threw	thörn	thrall
thrōw	thrīve	thrōb	thwart
trūth	mēath	thrōng	warmth
youth	thrēad	thōng	swath
hēath	thrēsh	thīng	pāth
rūth	thrift	thīnk	bāth
shēath	thrūst	thīn	lāth
bōth	thrūm	thānk	wrāth
ōath	dēpth	thīck	heārth
quōth	wīdth	thrill	tooth
grōwth	fīlth	thūmb	bīrth
blōwth	frīth	thūmp	mīrth
fōrth	plīnth	lēngth	thīrd
fōurth	spīlth	strēngth	thīrst
thiēf	thwāck	hāth	thīrl
thiēve	brōth	wīthe	wōrth
fāith	elōth	thāch	mōnth
thīgh	frōth	thīll	south
thrōat	lōth	thēft	mouth
dōth	mōth	thrūsh	drouth

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND  
THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF *th*.

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
elōth	elōthe	shēath	shēathe
bāth	bāthe	wrēath	wrēathe
mouth	mouth	swāth	swāthe
brēath	brēathe	teeth	teeth

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, BÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; € AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ŮH AS SH.

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.  
 A king may sit upon a throne.  
 Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.  
 A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.  
 A pious youth will speak the truth.  
 Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.  
 The water in the canal has four feet of depth.  
 A tooth-brush is good to brush your teeth.  
 The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.  
 The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.  
 Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.  
 The thresher threshes grain with a flail.  
 A severe battle thins the ranks of an army,  
 Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.  
 One good action is worth many good thoughts.  
 A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.  
 Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.  
 It is easier to speak the truth than to lie.  
 Bathing-houses have baths to bathe in.  
 We breath fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bäl/last	eöm plex	Tüe\$ day	vër y
fıl bert	vër tex	Wēdne\$ day	drız zly
eön cert	vör tex	Thür\$ day	grı\$ ly
ēf fort	eön vex	mıd wāy	guılt y
pür pört	lär ynx	gāng wāy	pān \$y
trän script	āf flux	pāth wāy	frēn zy
eön script	eön flux	ēs say	quın \$y
bānk rupt	ēf flux	eöm fort	gıp sy
ēld est	ın flux	eöv ert	tıp sy
nēph ew	eön text	bóm bāst	dröp sy
sın ew	bōw lıne	eōurt ship	serüb by
lānd tāx	mıd dāy	fılm \$y	shrüb by
syn tax	Sün day	elüm \$y	stüb by
ın dex	Mön day	swēl try	nūt meg

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

öff ing	hēar sāy	dāi ly	frāil ty
stüff ing	drēar y	dāi \$y	dāin ty
brī ny	wēa ry	ēa \$y	eām brie
nōşe gāy	quē ry	trēa ty	shōul der

### No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE *o* OF THE DIGRAPH *ow* HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

bör/rōw	bīl lōw	hār rōw	wīn dōw
ēl bōw	hōl lōw	spār rōw	wīn nōw
fēl lōw	ār rōw	yār rōw	wīl lōw
fōl lōw	fār rōw	yēl lōw	mēl lōw
eāl lōw	nār rōw	tāl lōw	mōr rōw
mēad ōw	māl lōw	fāl lōw	sōr rōw
shād ōw	pīl lōw	shāl lōw	būr rōw
hāl lōw	mīn nōw	fūr rōw	swal lōw
bēl lōw	mār rōw	wīd ōw	wal lōw

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-setting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body.

The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; HÖLE, PHILL; G'AS K; G'AS J; S AS Z; ÖH AS SH.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rā\$ ure	wee vīl	mōurn ful	spōrts man
sēiz ūre	snōw ball	fēar ful	brāin. pān
trēa tīše	brīde well	cheer ful	mōn ster
like wīše	mōle hill	rīght ful	free stōne
dōor eāse	fē rīne	frūit ful	mīle stōne
stāir eāse	mīnd ful	bōast ful	grāve stōne
sēa horse	pēace ful	aw ful	hāil stōne
brī dal	hāte ful	law ful	hī phen
feū dal	wāke ful	plāy dāy	au tumn
ōat mēal	gwīle ful	thrall dōm	au burn
spī. ral	dōle ful	wāch man	sauce pan
fīō ral	shāme ful	wāch ful	war fāre
neū tral	bāne ful	free dom	fāc ile
plū ral	tūne ful	bō \$om	sērv ile
pōrt al	hōpe ful	lūke wārm	dāe tyl
brū tal	eāre ful	trī form	dūe tīle
vī tal	īre ful	glōw wōrm	mīs sīle
ē qual	dīre ful	dē i\$ m	pān tīle
sūr feit	ūse ful	ōak um	rēp tīle
ān gel	grāte ful	quō rum	fēr tīle
ān cient	spīte ful	strā tum	hōs tīle
wēa \$el	wāste ful	sēa man	sēx tīle
jew el	fāith ful	free man	fīēx ile
new el	yōuth ful	fōre man	vērd ūre
erew el	gāin ful	yeō man	ōrd ūre
tew el	pāin ful	sāle\$ man	fīg ūre
trē foil	spoon ful	stātes mān	īn jūre

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short:—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒRE;

eòn jure	frăet ūre	mōr tise	lēg ate
pēr jure	eũlt ūre	prăe tice	frig ate
plēa\$ ure	fixt ūre	trăv erse	in grâte
mēa\$ ure	eām phor	ăd verse	phỹ\$ ie
trēa\$ ure	grănd sīre	păck horse	jōn quil
cēn sūre	prōm ise	rēf ūse	sũb tile
prēss ure	ăn ise	măn dāte	fēr ule
fīs sūre	tūr key	ăg ate	eōn dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, book-case, co-operate.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a mile-stone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

### No. 100.—C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vēnt ūr ous  
a nōn y mous  
sy nōn y mous  
un gēn er ous  
mag năn i mous  
ū năn i mous  
as păr a gus

pre cĭp i tous  
ne cēs si tous  
am phĭb i ous  
mi răe ū lous  
a năl o gous  
per fĭd i ous  
fas tĭd i ous

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÔLE, PULL; Ө AS K; Ǻ AS J; Ɔ AS Z; Ǿ AS SH.

in sîd i ous  
in vîd i ous  
eon spîe ū ous  
per spîe ū ous  
pro mîs eu ous  
as sîd ū ous  
am bîg ū ous  
eon tîg ū ous  
mel lîf lu ous  
su pîr flu ous  
in ġen ū ous  
eon tîn ū ous  
in eôn gru ous  
im pît ū ous  
tu mûlt ū ous  
vo lûpt ū ous  
tem pîst ū ous  
sig nîf i eant  
ex tráv a gant  
pre dôm i nant  
in tîl er ant  
î tîn er ant  
in hăb it ant  
eon eôm i tant  
ir rîl e vant  
be nîf i cent  
mag nîf i cent  
mu nîf i cent  
eo ın ci dent  
non rîş i dent  
im pröv i dent

in tîl li ġent  
ma lîv o lent  
be nîv o lent  
pre dîe a ment  
dis pâr aġe ment  
en eour aġe ment  
en frăn chîşe ment  
dis frăn chîşe ment  
en tăn gle ment  
ae knöwl edġ ment  
es tăb lish ment  
em bîl lish ment  
ae eôm plish ment  
as tîn ish ment  
re lîn quish ment  
im pîd i ment  
ha bîl i ment  
im prîş on ment  
em băr rass ment  
in tîg ū ment  
e mîl ū ment  
pre ėm i nent  
in eôn ti nent  
im pîr ti nent  
in dîf fer ent  
ir rîv er ent  
om nîp o tent  
mel lîf lu ent  
cir eôm flu ent  
ae eöu ter ment  
eom mû ni eant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.



ă, ê, &c., long; â, ě, &c., short;—BĂR, LAST, CĂRĂ, FALL, WHAT; HĂR, PREY, THERE;

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and for a long time can live in water.

A miraculous event is one that can not take place according to the ordinary laws of nature; it can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

### No. 101.—CI

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

as pěr i ty	do cîl i ty	e nőr mi ty
se věr i ty	a gîl i ty	ur băn i ty
pros pěr i ty	fra gîl i ty	eu pîd i ty
ăus těr i ty	nî hîl i ty	tur gîd i ty
dex těr i ty	hu mîl i ty	va lîd i ty
in tęg ri ty	ste rîl i ty	ea lîd i ty
ma jőr i ty	vî rîl i ty	so lîd i ty
prî őr i ty	seur rîl i ty	ti mîd i ty
mî nőr i ty	due tîl i ty	hu mîd i ty
plu răl i ty	gen tîl i ty	ra pîd i ty
fă tăl i ty	fer tîl i ty	stu pîd i ty
vî tăl i ty	hos tîl i ty	a rîd i ty
mo răl i ty	tran quîl li ty	flo rîd i ty
mor tăl i ty	ser vîl i ty	fe eună di ty
bru tăl i ty	pro pîn qui ty	ro tûn di ty
fî děl i ty	ea lăm i ty	eom mîd i ty
sta bîl i ty	ex trêm i ty	ab sîrd i ty
mo bîl i ty	sub lîm i ty	lo eăl i ty
no bîl i ty	prox îm i ty	vo eăl i ty
fă cîl i ty	eon fîrm i ty	ras eăl i ty

BIRD, MARINE; MOVE, SON, WOLF; RULE, FULL; C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; TH AS SH.

re ăl i ty	de spönd en cy	hy pöe ri sy
le găl i ty	e mēr ġen cy	tī mœe ra cy
re găl i ty	in elēm en cy	im pī e ty
fru găl i ty	con sist en cy	va rī e ty
for măl i ty	in söl v en cy	e brī e ty
eăr năl i ty	de līn quen cy	so brī e ty
neū trăl i ty	mo nôt o ny	pro prī e ty
as cënd en cy	a pös ta sy	sa tī e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

A majority is more than half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more.

In grammar, the plural number expresses more than one; as, two *men*, ten *dogs*.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

## No. 102.—CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eo tēm' po ra ry

ex tēm po ra ry

de rög a to ry

ap pēl la to ry

eon söl a to ry

de fām a to ry

de elām a to ry

ex elām a to ry

in flām ma to ry

ex plām a to ry

de elār a to ry

pre pār a to ry

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

dis pĕn sa to ry  
sub sĭd i a ry  
in cĕn di a ry  
stī pĕn di a ry  
e pĭs to la ry  
vo eāb ū la ry  
im āg in a ry  
pre lĭm i na ry  
eon fĕe tion er y  
un nĕc es sa ry  
he rĕd i ta ry  
in vōl un ta ry  
re šĭd ū a ry  
tu mŭlt ū a ry  
vo lŭpt ū a ry

ob šĕrv a to ry  
eon sĕrv a to ry  
pro hĭb it o ry  
pre mōn i to ry  
re pōš i to ry  
sup pōš i to ry  
le gĭt i-ma cy  
in vĕt er a cy  
sub sĕrv i en cy  
de gĕn er a cy  
eon fĕd er a cy  
ef fĕm i na cy  
in dĕl i ea cy  
in hāb it an cy  
ae eōm pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian character.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

A conservatory is a large green-house for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PELL; € AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

No. 103.—CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, OR ANTEPENULT.

ma te ri äl' i ty  
il lib er äl i ty  
ū ni ver säl i ty  
in hos pi täl i ty  
in stru ment äl i ty  
spir it ū äl i ty  
im prob a bäl i ty  
im pla ea bäl i ty  
mal le a bäl i ty  
in flam ma bäl i ty  
in ea pa bäl i ty  
pen e tra bäl i ty  
im mu ta bäl i ty  
in ered i bäl i ty  
il leg i bäl i ty  
re fran gi bäl i ty  
in fal li bäl i ty  
di vi s i bäl i ty  
in sen si bäl i ty  
im pos si bäl i ty

eom press i bäl i ty  
eom pat i bäl i ty  
de struet i bäl i ty  
per cep ti bäl i ty  
re sist i bäl i ty  
eom bus ti bäl i ty  
in flex i bäl i ty  
dis sim i lăr i ty  
par tie ū lăr i ty  
ir reg ū lăr i ty  
in fe ri ör i ty  
su pe ri ör i ty  
im pet ū ös i ty  
gen er al İs si mo  
dis ci plin ā ri an  
pre des ti nā ri an  
an te di lū vi an  
het e ro gē ne ous  
me di a tō ri al  
in qui s i tō ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

běn' e fit  
äl pha bet  
pär a pet  
sŭm mer set  
mĭn ū et  
pöl y pus  
ĭm pe tus  
eāt a raet

ĭn tel leet  
cĭr eum speet  
pĭck pock et  
flow er et  
lĕv er et  
pĕn ny weight  
eāt a pult  
mĕn di eant

sŭp pli eant  
pĕr ma nent  
mĭs ere ant  
tĕr ma gant  
ĕl e gant  
lĭt i gant  
ār ro gant  
ĕl e phant

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, ĒĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

sȳe o phant	īn do lent	sīm i lar
pēt ū lant	tūr bu lent	pōp ū lar
ād a mant	sūe eu lent	tāb ū lar
eōv e nant	fēe ū lent	glōb ū lar
eōn so nant	ēs eu lent	sēe ū lar
pēr ti nent	ōp ū lent	ōe ū lar
tōl er ant	vīr ū lent	jōe ū lar
eōr mo rant	flāt ū lent	cīr eu lar
īg no rant	līg a ment	mūs eu lar
eōn ver sant	pār lia ment	rēg ū lar
mīl i tant	fīl a ment	cēl lu lar
ād ju tant	ārm a ment	ān nu lar
rēl e vant	sāe ra ment	seāp ū lar
īn no cent	tēst a ment	īn su lar
āe ci dent	mān aġe ment	eōn su lar
īn ci dent	īm ple ment	eāp su lar
dīf fi dent	eōm ple ment	tīt ū lar
eōn fi dent	eōm pli ment	sūb lu nar
rē\$ i dent	bāt tle ment	cīm e ter
prē\$ i dent	sēt tle ment	bā\$ i lisk
prōv i dent	tēn e ment	eān ni bal
īn di ġent	īn ere ment	eōch i nēal
nēg li ġent	ēm bry o	mār tin gal
ām bi ent	pārt ner ship	hōs pi tal
prēv a lent	fēl lōw ship	pēd es tal
pēs ti lent	eāl en dar	tū bu lar
ēx cel lent	vīn e gar	jū gu lar
rēd o lent	īn su lar	fū ner al

### No. 105.—CV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gū' i ty  
eōn ti gū i ty  
eōn tra rī e ty

im por tū ni ty  
op por tū ni ty  
per pe tū i ty

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÜLL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

su per flū i ty  
in ere dū li ty  
in se eū ri ty  
im ma tū ri ty  
per spi eū i ty  
as si dū i ty  
eon ti nū i ty  
in ge nū i ty  
in eon grū i ty  
fran gi bīl i ty  
fal li bīl i ty  
fēa ši bīl i ty  
viš i bīl i ty  
sen si bīl i ty  
pos si bīl i ty  
plau ši bīl i ty  
im be cīl i ty  
in do cīl i ty  
vol a tīl i ty  
ver sa tīl i ty  
ea pa bīl i ty  
in si pīd i ty  
il le gāl i ty  
prod i gāl i ty  
eor di āl i ty  
per son āl i ty  
prin ci pāl i ty  
lib er āl i ty  
gen er āl i ty  
im mo rāl i ty  
hos pi tāl i ty  
im mor tāl i ty  
in e qual i ty  
sen sū āl i ty

punet ū āl i ty  
mūt ū āl i ty  
in fi dēl i ty  
prob a bīl i ty  
in a bīl i ty  
du ra bīl i ty  
dis a bīl i ty  
in sta bīl i ty  
mu ta bīl i ty  
ered i bīl i ty  
tan gi bīl i ty  
so cia bīl i ty  
traet a bīl i ty  
pla ea bīl i ty  
in ū tīl i ty  
in ci vīl i ty  
ū ni fōrm i ty  
non eon fōrm i ty  
eon san guīn i ty  
sin gu lār i ty  
joe ū lār i ty  
reg ū lār i ty  
pop ū lār i ty  
me di ōe ri ty  
in sin cēr i ty  
sin ū ōs i ty  
eu ri ōs i ty  
an i mōs i ty  
gen er ōs i ty  
flex i bīl i ty  
im mo bīl i ty  
sol ū bīl i ty  
vol ū bīl i ty  
mag na nīm i ty



Ā, Ē, &c., long; A, Ê, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, GĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, REY, THERE;

ũ na nĩm i ty  
in hu mǎn i ty  
ar is tõe ra cy  
in ad vèr ten cy

phra ʃe ől o gy  
os te ől o gy  
a er ől o gy  
no to rĩ e ty

### No. 106.—CVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ces sã' tion	plan tã tion	de trǎe tion
lĩ bã tion	no tã tion	eon trǎe tion
pro bã tion	ro tã tion	pro trǎe tion
va eã tion	quo tã tion	dis trǎe tion
lo eã tion	temp tã tion	ex trǎe tion
vo eã tion	pri vã tion	eon nẽe tion
gra dã tion	sal vã tion	af fẽe tion
foun dã tion	e quã tion	eon fẽe tion
ere ă tion	vex ă tion	per fẽe tion
ne gã tion	tax ă tion	in fẽe tion
pur gã tion	sa nã tion	sub jẽe tion
mĩ grã tion	eom plẽ tion	de jẽe tion
ob lã tion	se erẽ tion	re jẽe tion
re lã tion	eon erẽ tion	in jẽe tion
trans lã tion	ex erẽ tion	ob jẽe tion
for mã tion	e mō tion	pro jẽe tion
stag nã tion	pro mō tion	e lẽe tion
dam nã tion	de vō tion	se lẽe tion
eār nã tion	pro pōr tion	re flẽe tion
vĩ brã tion	ap pōr tion	eol lee tion
nar rã tion	ab lū tion	in spẽe tion
pros trã tion	so lū tion	di rẽe tion
du rã tion	pol lū tion	eor rẽe tion
pul sã tion	dĩ lū tion	dis sẽe tion
sen sã tion	at trǎe tion	de tẽe tion
die tã tion	re frǎe tion	af flẽe tion
cĩ tã tion	sub trǎe tion	re strĩe tion

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, FÜLL; G AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

eon vïe tion	de prës sion	re tën tion
eom pül sion	im prës sion	eon tën tion
ex pül sion	op prës sion	dis tën tion
eon vül sion	sup prës sion	at tën tion
ex pän sion	ex prës sion	in vën tion
as cën sion	pos sës sion	eon vën tion
de scën sion	sub mïs sion	de cëp tion
di mën sion	ad mïs sion	re cëp tion
sus pën sion	e mïs sion	eon cëp tion
dis sën sion	re mïs sion	ex cëp tion
pre tën sion	eom mïs sion	per cëp tion
sub mër sion	o mïs sion	as erïp tion
e mër sion	per mïs sion	de serïp tion
im mër sion	dis mïs sion	in serïp tion
as për sion	eon eüs sion	pre serïp tion
dis për sion	dis eüs sion	pro serïp tion
a vër sion	re æe tion	re dëmp tion
sub vër sion	eon jüne tion	eon sump tion
re vër sion	in jüne tion	a döp tion
di vër sion	eom püne tion	ab sörp tion
in vër sion	de èõe tion	e rüp tion
eon vër sion	eon eõe tion	eor rüp tion
per vër sion	in fræe tion	de şër tion
eom päs sion	ab düe tion	in sër tion
æe cës sion	de düe tion	as sër tion
se cës sion	re düe tion	ex èr tion
eon cës sion	se düe tion	eon tör tion
pro cës sion	in düe tion	dis tör tion
eon fës sion	ob strüe tion	ex tïne tion
pro fës sion	de strüe tion	ex tën sion
ag grës sion	in strüe tion	ex tör tion
di grës sion	eon strüe tion	ir rüp tion
pro grës sion	de tën tion	eom plëx ion
re grës sion	in tën tion	de flüx ion

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ī, Ĕ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, ĒĀDE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, TĒRE

### No. 107.—CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li eā' tion	lit i gā tion	dis til lā tion
rep li eā tion	mit i gā tion	per eo lā tion
im pli eā tion	in sti gā tion	vī o lā tion
eom pli eā tion	nav i gā tion	im mo lā tion
ap pli eā tion	pro mul gā tion	des o lā tion
sup pli eā tion	pro lon gā tion	eon so lā tion
ex pli eā tion	ab ro gā tion	eon tem plā tion
rep ro bā tion	sub ju gā tion	leg is lā tion
ap pro bā tion	fas ci nā tion	trib ū lā tion
per tur bā tion	me di ā tion	pee ū lā tion
in eu bā tion	pal li ā tion	spee ū lā tion
ab di eā tion	ex pi ā tion	eal eu lā tion
ded i eā tion	va ri ā tion	cir eu lā tion
med i tā tion	de vi ā tion	mod ū lā tion
in di eā tion	ex ha lā tion	reg ū lā tion
vin di eā tion	eon ge lā tion	gran ū lā tion
del e gā tion	mu ti lā tion	stip ū lā tion
ob li gā tion	in stal lā tion	pop ū lā tion
al le gā tion	ap pel lā tion	grat ū lā tion
ir ri gā tion	eon stel lā tion	re tār dā tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct



BIRD, MARINE; MOVE, SON, WOLF; RÔLE, PULL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; OH AS SH.

of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the United States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

### No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

děf' i nīte	dēs ti tūte	mī ero seōpe
ăp po \$īte	în sti tūte	ăn te lōpe
öp po \$īte	eön sti tūte	prō to tŷpe
în fi nīte	prös ti tūte	hēm is phēre
hŷp o erīte	prös e lŷte	ăt mos phēre
păr a sīte	băr be eūe	eöm mo dōre
ōb so lēte	rě\$ i dūe	sŷe a mōre
ěx pe dīte	vēs ti būle	völ a tīle
rēe on dīte	rīd i eūle	vēr sa tīle
săt el līte	mūs ea dīne	mēr ean tīle
ěr e mīte	brīg an tīne	în fan tīle
ăp pe tīte	eăl a mīne	dīs ci plīne
ăn ee dōte	cěl an dīne	măs eu līne
prös e eūte	sēr pen tīne	fēm i nīne
pēr se eūte	tūr pen tīne	nēe tar īne
ěx e eūte	pör eu pīne	gĕn ū īne
ăb so lūte	ăn o dŷne	běr yl līne
dīs so lūte	těl e seōpe	fā vor ĩte
sŷb sti tūte	hör o seōpe	pū er ĩle

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

Ä, Ê, &c., long; A, Ē, &c., short;—BÄR, LAST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE;

### No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eon dēse	re šolve	re märk	eon fēr
im mēse	diš šolve	un māsk	trans fēr
de fēse	e volve	ea bāl	se cērñ
pre pēse	de volve	re bēl	eon cērñ
of fēse	re volve	fāre wēll	diš cērñ
dis pēse	eon volve	un fūrl	sub ōrn
pre tēse	a bōde	de fōrm	a dōrn
eol lāpse	un nērve	re fōrm	for lōrn
im mērse	ob šerve	in fōrm	ad jōurn
as pērse	sub sērve	eon fōrm	re tūrn
dis pērse	de šerve	per fōrm	fōre rūn
a vērse	re šerve	trans fōrm	era vāt
re vērse	pre šerve	eon dēmñ	eo quēt
in vērse	eon sērve	in tēr	a bāft
eon vērse	her sēlf	a vēr	be sēt
per vērse	my sēlf	ab hōr	a lōft
trans vērse	at tāch	oe eūr	un āpt
in dōrse	de tāch	in eūr	eon tēmt
re mōrse	en rīch	eon eūr	at tēmt
un hōrse	re trēñch	re eūr	a dōpt
dis būrse	in trēñch	de mūr	ab rūpt
de tērge	dis pātch	a lās	eor rūpt
di vērge	mis mātch	a mēñd	a pārt
mis gīve	a frēsh	de fēr	de pārt
out līve	re frēsh	re fēr	im pārt
for gīve	de bārķ	pre fēr	a mōng
ab šolve	em bārķ	in fēr	be lōng

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us : they are so distant that we can not measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÜLL; Ɔ AS K; Ǽ AS J; 3 AS Z; Ū AS SH.

cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will condemn the wicked, and cast them into outer darkness.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan or

re māin der

• en tīce ment

en fōrce ment

di vōrce ment

in dūce ment

a gree ment

en gāge ment

de fīle ment

in cīte ment

ex cīte ment

re fīne ment

eon fīne ment

e lōpe ment

re tīre ment

ae quīre ment

im pēach ment

en erōach ment

eon cēal ment

eon gēal ment

at tāin ment

de pō nent

op pō nent

eon pō nent

ad jā cent

in dē cent

vīce gē rent

en rōll ment



Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĀR, PREY, THĒRE.

im prû dent  
 in hēr ent  
 ad hēr ent  
 eo hēr ent  
 at tēnd ant  
 as cēnd ant  
 de fēnd ant  
 in tēs tīneş  
 pro bōs cis  
 el līp sis  
 syn ōp sis  
 eom mând ment  
 a mēnd ment  
 bom bārd ment  
 en hānce ment  
 ad vānce ment  
 a mērcē ment  
 in frīnge ment  
 de tăch ment  
 at tăch ment  
 in trēnch ment  
 re trēnch ment  
 re frēsh ment  
 diş cērn ment  
 pre fēr ment  
 a māsş ment  
 al lōt ment  
 a pārt ment

de pārt ment  
 ad jūst ment.  
 in vēst ment  
 a būt ment  
 as sīst ant  
 in cēs sant  
 re lūe tant  
 im pōr tant  
 as sīst ant  
 in eōn stant  
 in eūm bent  
 pū trēs cent  
 trans cēnd ent  
 de pēnd ent  
 in dūl gent  
 re fūl gent  
 ef fūl gent  
 e mūl gent  
 as trīn gent  
 re strīn gent  
 e mēr gent  
 de tēr gent  
 ab hōr rent  
 eon eūr rent  
 eon sīst ent  
 re şōlv ent  
 de līn quent  
 re eūm bent

Demcanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÔLE, PÛLL; Ç AS K; Ê AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

- A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.  
 A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.  
 A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.  
 An ellipsis is an omission of a word.  
 Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.  
 A synopsis is a collective view of things.  
 Refulgent is applied to things that shine.  
 A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE THIRD, WHEN MARKED LONG.

dēs' o lāte, <i>v.</i>	în ti māte, <i>v.</i>	vën er āte
ād vo eāte, <i>v.</i>	ēs ti māte, <i>v.</i>	tēm per ate
vën ti lāte	fās ci nāte	öp er āte
tīt il lāte	ör di nate	ās per ate
scîn til lāte	fûl mi nāte	dēs per ate
për eo lāte	nöm i nāte	ît er āte
îm mo lāte	gër mi nāte	ëm i grāte
spëe ū lāte	për son āte	trāns mi grāte
eāl eu lāte	pās sion ate	ās pi rāte, <i>v.</i>
cîr eu lāte	fört ū nate	dëe o rāte
möd ū lāte	dîs si pāte	për fo rāte
rëg ū lāte	sëp a rāte, <i>v.</i>	eör po rate
ûn du lāte	cël e brāte	pën e trāte
ëm ū lāte	dës e erāte	për pe trāte
stîm ū lāte	eön se erāte	är bi trāte
grăn ū lāte	ëx e erāte	äe eu rate
stîp ū lāte	vër ber āte	lām i nate
eöp ū lāte	ûl cer āte	în du rāte
pöp ū lāte	möd er āte, <i>v.</i>	sāt ū rāte
eön su late	äg gre gāte	sūs ci tāte
süb li māte, <i>v.</i>	vër te brāte	mëd i tāte
ăn i māte, <i>v.</i>	gën er āte	îm i tāte

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ā, ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

īr ri tâte	sāl i vāte	sīt ū ate
hěš i tâte	eul ti vāte	ěst ū āte
grāv i tâte	eāp ti vāte	ěx pi āte
ām pu tâte	rěn o vāte	dē vi āte
ěx ea vāte	īn no vāte	vī o lāte
āg gra vāte	ād e quate	rū mi nāte
grād ū āte	flūet ū āte	lū eu brāte

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but a "soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

### No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chīl' blāin	ān nal\$	mān ner\$	ěnd less
vīl lain	ěn trail\$	nīp per\$	zēal ous
mōrt māin	mīt ten\$	scī\$ \$or\$	jēal ous
plānt ain	sūm mon\$	eār eass	pōmp ous
vēr vāin	fōr ceps	eūt lass	wōn drous
eūr tain	pīnch er\$	eōm pass	lēp rous
dōl phin	glān der\$	māt rass	mōn strous
sōme tīme\$	jāun dīce	māt tress	nērv ous
trēss e\$	snūf fer\$	āb scess	tōr ment
trāp ping\$	stāg ger\$	lār gess	vēst ment



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

sér pent	sölv ent	fäg ot	rëd hot
tör rent	eön vent	mäg got	zëal ot
eür rent	fër ment	bīg ot	tāp root
āb sent	sūn burnt	spīg ot	grāss plot
prë\$ ent	āb bot	īn got	būck et
ād vent	tūr bot	blōod shot	bū gloss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming: ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

### No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eāl' o mel	āl eo hol	gär ni tūre
cīt a del	vīt ri ol	fūr ni tūre
īn fi del	pār a sol	sēp ul tūre
sēn ti nel	sī ne eüre	pār a dīse
mäck er el	ēp i eüre	mēr chan dīše
eōck er el	līg a tūre	ēn ter priše
eōd i cil	sīg na tūre	händ ker chief
dōm i cīle	eūr va tūre	sēm i brēve
dāf fo dil	fōr feit ūre	pēr i wig

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

ăn ti pōde	stȳğ i an	wāy fār ing
rēe om pense	hōrt ū lan	fū gi tīve
hōl ly hock	hū\$ band man	pū ni tīve
āl ka lī	gēn tle man	nū tri tīve
hēm i stieh	mūs sul măn	ē go ti\$ m
au tō graph	al der man	prō to eol
pār a graph	jōur ney man	dū pli eate
ēp i taph	bīsh op rie	rō \$e ate
āv e nūe	elēr gy man	fū mī gāte
rēv e nūe	eoūn try man	mē di āte, v.
rēt i nūe	vēt er an	mē di um
dēs pot i\$ m	āl eo ran	ō di um
pār ox y\$ m	wōn der ful	ō pi um
mī ero eo\$ m	sōr rōw ful	prē mī um
mīn i mum	ăn a gram	spō li āte
pēnd ū lum	ēp i gram	ō pi ate
māx i mum	mōn o gram	ō vert ūre
tȳm pa num	dī a gram	jū ry man
pēl i ean	ū ni vērse	pū ri tan
guār di an	sēa fār ing	phī lo mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicil is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, FÜLL; Ç AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ŮH AS SH.

## No. 114.—CXIV.

 THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE BROAD SOUND OF *a* IN *all* OR *what*.

au' thor	squan der	slaugh ter	wan der
sau cy	plaud it	al ter	draw er\$
gaud y	brawn y	fal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	eau sey
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	pal try
fault y	saw pit	saw yer	draw back
pau per	law sūt	haw thorn	al mōst
squad ron	wa ter	seal lop	want ing
sau cer	daugh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.

The skin of the Indians is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.

Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut-trees.

The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

## No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mīs' sīve	sprīnk ling	gō\$ ling
eāp tīve	twīnk ling	nūrs ling
fēs tīve	shīl ling	fāt ling
eōs tīve	sāp ling	bānt ling
māg pīe	strīp ling	seānt ling
sōme thing	dūmp ling	nēst ling
stōck ing	dār ling	hēr ring
mīd dling	stār ling	ōb long
wōrld ling	stēr ling	hēad long



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒRY, THĒRE;

fūr long	pārch ment	plāin tīve
hēad āehe	plēa\$ ant	mō tīve
tooth āehe	pēa\$ ant	spōrt īve
heārt āehe	dīs tant	hīre ling
ōs trich	īn stant	yēar ling
gāl lant	eōn stant	dāy spring
dōr mant	ēx tant	trī umph
tēn ant	sēx tant	trī glyph
prēg nant	lām bent	trū ant
rēm nant	āe cent	ār dent
pēn nant	ād vent	mās sīve
flīp pant	erēs cent	pās sīve
quād rant	sēr aph	stāt ūe
ār rant	stā tīve	stāt ūte
war rant	nā tīve	virt ūe

### No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō' tion	frāe tion	ūne tion
nō tion	trāe tion	fūne tion
lō tion	mēn tion	jūne tion
pō tion	pēn sion	sūe tion
pōn tion	cēs sion	spōn sion
nā tion	tēn sion	tōr tion
rā tion	mēr sion	mīs sion
stā tion	vēr sion	eāp tion
mān sion	sēs sion	ōp tion
pās sion	lēe tion	flēe tion
fāe tion	dīe tion	āue tion
āe tion	fīe tion	eāu tion

Lecton is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.

Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.

A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.

A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; Ė AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ŪH AS SH.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.

A fraction is a part of a whole number.

Fiction is a creature of the imagination.

Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.

Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.

Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prēm' a cy	eom pŭl so ry	pro lĭx i ty
the òe ra cy	ol fāe to ry	un cēr tain ty
de mōe ra cy	re frāe to ry	im mōd est y
eon spĭr a cy	re fēe to ry	di\$ hōn est y
ġe ōg ra phy	di rēe to ry	so lĭl o quy
bī ōg ra phy	eon sīs to ry	hu măn i ty
eos mōg ra phy	ī dōl a try	a mēn i ty
ste nōg ra phy	ġe ōm e try	se rēn i ty
zo ōg ra phy	im mēn si ty	vi cĭn i ty
to pōg ra phy	pro pēn si ty	af fĭn i ty
tŷ pōg ra phy	ver bōs i ty	di vĭn i ty
hŷ drōg ra phy	ad vēr si ty	in dēm ni ty
phi lōs o phy	di vēr si ty	so lēm ni ty
a eād e my	ne cēs si ty	fra tēr ni ty
e eōn o my	ī dēn ti ty	e tēr ni ty
a nāt o my	eon eāv i ty	bār bār i ty
zo ōt o my	de prāv i ty	vul gār i ty
e pĭph a ny	lon ġēv i ty	dis pār i ty
phi lān thro py	ae xĭlv i ty	ce lēb ri ty
mis ān thro py	na tĭv i ty	a lāe ri ty
pe rĭph er y	ae tĭv i ty	sin cēr i ty
ār tĭl le ry	eap tĭv i ty	ce lēr i ty
hŷ drōp a thy	fes tĭv i ty	te mēr i ty
de lĭv er y	per plēx i ty	in tēg ri ty
dis eōv er y	eon vēx i ty	dis tĭl ler y

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀE, LĀST, ĒARE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydropathy, or water-cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in short-hand.

Zoography is a description of animals; but zoology means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the description of a particular place.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

### No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju rĭd' i eal	fa năt i cișm	ob lĭv i on
eon vĭv i al	ex őr di um	in eөг ni to
dĭ ăg o nal	mil lěn ni um	eo pärt ner ship
pen tăg o nal	re pŭb lie on	dis sĭm i lar
tra dĭ" tion al	me rĭd i an	ver năe ū lar
in těn tion al	un năt ū ral	o răe ū lar
per pět ū al	eon jĕet ūr al	or bĭe ū lar
ha bĭt ū al	cen trĭp e tal	păr tĭe ū lar
e vĕnt ū al	eon tĭn ū al	ir rĕg ū lar
un mĕr ci ful	ef fĕet ū al	bĭ vălŭ ū lar



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVH, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; 3 AS K; 6 AS J; 8 AS Z; 9H AS SH.

un pöp ū lar	a năl y sis	ex tēm po re
trī ān" gu lar	de līr i ous	en tāb la tūre
pa rīsh ion er	in dūs tri ous	dis eōm fit ūre
dī ām e ter	il lūs tri ous	pro eōn sul ship
ad mīn is ter	las cīv i ous	dis eōn so late
em bās sa dor	ob līv i ous	a pōs to late
pro gēn i tor	a nōm a lous	ob sē qui ous
eom pōs i tor	e pīt o mīze	oe eā sion al
me trōp o lis	a pōs ta tīze	pro pōr tion al
e phēm e ris	im mōr tal īze	heb dōm a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE FOURTH WHEN MARKED LONG.

as sīm' i lāte	eon tām i nāte
prog nōs tie āte	dis sēm i nāte
per ām bu lāte	re erīm i nāte
e jāe ū lāte	a bōm i nāte
im māe ū lāte	pre dōm i nāte
ma trīe ū lāte	in tēm per ate
ges tīe ū lāte	re gēn er āte, v.
in ōe ū lāte	eo ōp er āte
eo āg ū lāte	ex ās per āte
de pōp ū lāte	eom mīš er āte
eon grāt ū lāte	in vēt er ate
ea pīt ū lāte	re ĭt er āte
ex pōst ū lāte	ob līt er āte
a māl ga māte	e vāe ū āte
ex hīl' a rāte	at tēn ū āte, v.
le gīt i māte, v.	ex tēn ū āte
ap prōx i māte	in ād e quate
eon eāt e nāte	ef fēet ū āte
sub ōr di nāte, v.	per pēt ū āte
o rīg i nāte	as sās sin āte

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀB, LĀST, ĒĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒRE;

pro erās ti nāte  
pre dēs ti nāte, *v.*  
eom pās sion āte, *v.*  
dis pās sion ate  
af fēe tion ate  
un fōrt ū nate  
e mǎn ci pāte  
de līb er āte, *v.*  
in eār cer āte  
eon fēd er āte, *v.*  
eon sīd er ate  
pre pōn der āte  
im mod er ate  
ae cēl er āte

in dīe a tīve  
pre rōg a tīve  
ir rēl a tīve  
ap pēl la tīve  
eon tēm pla tīve  
su pēr la tīve  
al tēr na tīve  
de elār a tīve  
eom pār a tīve  
im pēr a tīve  
in dēm ni fȳ  
per sōn i fȳ  
re stōr a tīve  
dis qual i fȳ

### No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū' vi on	sa lū bri ous	lux ū ri ous
pe trō le um	im pē ri ous	vo lū mi nous
ce rū le an	mys tē ri ous	o bē di ent
le vī a than	la bō ri ous	ex pē di ent
lī brā ri an	in glō ri ous	in grē di ent
a grā ri an	cen sō ri ous	im mū ni ty
pre eā ri ous	vie tō ri ous	eom mū ni ty
vī eā ri ous	no tō ri ous	im pū ni ty
ne fā ri ous	ux ō ri ous	eom plā cen cy
gre gā ri ous	in jū ri ous	in dē cen cy
o vā ri ous	pe nū ri ous	di plō ma cy
op prō bri ous	ū šū ri ous	trans pār en cy

A library is a collection of books.

A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.

The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.

That is precarious which is uncertain; life and health are precarious.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; E AS K; Ê AS J; S AS Z; ŪH AS SIL

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

To escape from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

### No. 121.—CXXI.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

im ma te ri ä́l' i ty

in di vi s i bī́ i ty

in di vid ū́ ä́l i ty

in eom pat i bī́ i ty

in de struet i bī́ i ty

im per cep ti bī́ i ty

ir re sī́st i bī́ i ty

in eom bus ti bī́ i ty

im pen e tra bī́ i ty

in el i gi bī́ i ty

im mal le a bī́ i ty

per pen die ū́ lä́r i ty

in eom press i bī́ i ty

in de fen si bī́ i ty

val e tu di nā́ ri an

an ti trin i tā́ ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi bī́l' i ty in eom pre hen si bī́l' i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestos is noted for its incombustibility.

The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.



Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒRY, THĒRE

## No. 122.—CX XII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED SOUND.

ě' ther	thor' ough	ath lět' ie
jā' cinth	thīr' teen	me thēg' lin
thē' sis	thou' sand	ea thār' tie
zē' nith	ā' the ism	a the ist' ie
thick' et	thē' o ry	the o rēt' ie. al
thūn' der	thē' o rem	me thōd' ie al
this' tle	hȳ' a cinth	math e māt' ies
thrōs' tle	eāth' o lie	le vī' a than
thrōt' tle	āp' o thegm	en thū' si a sm
thirst' y	thūn' der bōlt	an tīp' a thy
thrift' y	ēp' i thet	a rīth' me tie
lēngth' wīse	lāb' y rinth	an tīth' e sis
lēngth' y	lēth' ar gy	mis ān' thro py
thrēat' en ing	plēth' o ry	phi lān' thro py
au' thor	plēth' o rie	ean thār' i dēš
au' thor īze	sȳm' pa thy	the ōe' ra cy
au thōr' i ty	ām' a ranth	the ōl' o gy
au thōr' i ta tīve	ām' e thyst	the ōd' o līte
mēth' od	āp' a thy	ther mōm' e ter
ān' them	eān' the rus	ea thōl' i eon
dīph' thōng	māth' e sis	my thōl' o gy
ēth' ies	sȳn' the sis	or thōg' ra phy
pān' ther	pan thē' on	hȳ pōth' e sis
sāb' bath	e thē' re al	lī thōg' ra phy
thīm' ble	eān' tha ris	lī thōt' o my
Thūr\$ day	ea thē' dral	a pōth' e ea ry
trīph' thong	ū rē' thra	ap o thē' o sis
in thrāl'	au thēn' tie	pōl' y the ism
a thwāt'	pa thēt' ie	bīb lī o thē' eal
be trōth'	syn thēt' ie	īeh thy ōl' o gy
thīr' y	a-eān' thus	or nī thōl' o gy

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

No. 123.—CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR VOCAL SOUND.

ēi' ther	nēth er	brōth er
nēi ther	wēth er	wōr thy
hēa then	prīth ee	mōth er
elōth ier	būr then	smōth er
rāth er	sōuth ern	ōth er
fāth om	tēth er	wīth er\$
gāth er	thīth er	be nēath'
hīth er	wīth er	be quēath
fūr ther	lāth er	wīth draw'
brēth ren	fā ther	an ōth' er
whīth er	fār thing	to gēth' er
whēth er	fūr thest	un wōr' thy
lēath er	pōth er	thēre with al'
fēath er	brōth el	nev er the lēss'

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents.

How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae eōm' plish	di mīn ish	ex tīn'' guish
es tāb lish	ad mōn ish	re līn quish
em bēl lish	pre mōn ish	ex eūl pāte
a bōl ish	as tōn ish	eon cēn trāte
re plēn ish	dis tīn'' guish	re mōn strātee

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ĕ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒRY, THĒRE;

il lūs trāte	mo mēnt ous	trī ūmph ant
em broid er	por tēnt ous	as sāl ant
ADJECTIVES.	a būn dant	so nō rous
e nōr mous	re dūn dant	a cē tous
diș ăș trous	dis eōr dant	eon eā vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

### No. 125.—CXXV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mē' di ate	e qui pōn der ate
dis pro pōr tion ate	pār ti cīp i al
cer e mō ni al	in di vīd ū al
mat ri mō ni al	in ef fēet ū al
pat ri mō ni al	in tel lēet ū al
an ti mō ni al	pu sil lān i mous
tes ti mō ni al	dis in gēn ū ous
im ma tē ri al	in sig nīf i eant
mag is tē ri al	e qui pōn der ant
min is tē ri al	cir eum ām bi ent
im me mō ri al	an ni vēr sa ry
sen a tō ri al	pār lia mēnt a ry
diē ta tō ri al	tes ta mēnt a ry
e qua tō ri al	al i mēnt a ry
in ar tiē ū late	sup ple mēnt a ry
il le gīt i mate	el e mēnt a ry
in de tērm in ate	sat is fāe to ry



BĪED, MAĪNE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RŪLE, PŪLL; Ė AS K; Ė AS J; Š AS Z; ŪH AS SH.

eon tra dīe to ry  
val e dīe to ry  
in tro dūe to ry  
trig o nōm e try  
a re ōm e try  
mis cel lā ne ous  
sub ter rā ne ous  
sue ce dā ne ous  
sī mul tā ne ous  
in stan tā ne ous

hom o gē ne ous  
eon tu mē li ous  
ae ri mō ni ous  
pār si mō ni ous  
del e tē ri ous  
mer i tō ri ous  
dis o bē di ent  
in ex pē di ent  
eon ti nū i ty  
im pro prī e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was, old men for counsel; young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

dēlve	eāsh	smāsh	pīsh	tēxt
twēlve	dāsh	rāsh	wīsh	twīxt
nērvē	gāsh	erāsh	gūsh	mīnx
eūrve	hāsh	trāsh	hūsh	sphīnx
ēlf	lāsh	flēsh	blūsh	chānge
shēlf	flāsh	mēsh	erūsh	mānge
sēlf	plāsh	frēsh	frūsh	rānge
pēlf	slāsh	dīsh	tūsh	grānge
āsh	māsh	fīsh	nēxt	fōrge

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short; —BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE:

bāste	flūte	light	nīght	frounce
chāste	mūte	blight	wīght	rounce
hāste	brūte	plight	rīght	trounce
wāste	fīght	sīght	tīght	ehāsm
lūte	hīght	slight	blowze	prīsm

MONOSYLLABLES WITH *th* VOCAL.

thē	thȳ	thēm	tīthe	smooth
thōse	thēn	thēnce	līthe	soothe
this	thūs	thān	wrīthe	they
thāt	thou	blīthe	scȳthe	thēre
thīne	thee	hīthe	thōugh	thēir

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF *th* IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.

bāth	bāth\$	swath	swath\$	mouth	mouth\$
lāth	lāth\$	elōth	elōth\$	wreath	wreath\$
pāth	pāth\$	mōth	mōth\$	shēath	shēath\$

The number twelve forms a dozen.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

Cash is properly a chest, but it now signifies money.

An elf is a being of the fancy.

A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.

Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.

A grange is a farm and farm-house.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing-press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.

Great haste often makes waste.

It is no more right to steal apples or water-melons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PELL; E AS K; Ê AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

No. 127.—CXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *h* IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE *w*; THUS *whale* IS PRONOUNCED *hwale*; THAT IS, *hooale*: *when*, is *hwen*; THAT IS, *hooen*.

whāle	whēt	whīz	whīp stock
whēat	whīch	whêre	whīs per
wharf	whīlk	whēy	whīs ky
whät	whīff	whēr' ry	whīs ker
wheel	whīg	whēth er	whīs tle
wheeze	whīm	whēt stōne	whīth er
whee' dle	whīn	whīf fle	whīt lōw
whīne	whīp	whīg gish	whīt tle
whīle	whēlm	whīg gi\$ m	whīrl
whīte	whēlp	whīm per	whīrl pool
whī' ten	whēn	whīn ny	whīrl wind
whīte wash	whēnce	whīn yard	whīrl bat
whī tish	whīsk	whīp eord	whīrl i gig
whī ting	whīst	whīp grāft	wharf āge
whī	whīt	whīp saw	wharf in ger

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *w* IS SILENT.

whö	whö ev er
whöm	whö so ëv er
whö\$e	whöm so ëv er
whöle	whöle sāle
whoop	whöle sōme

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and its flour makes our finest bread.



Ä, Ê, &c., long; Ǽ, Ǝ, &c., short;—BÄR, LAST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÉRÉ;

The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a penknife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whisky has brought many a stout fellow to the whipping-post.

Large bushy whiskers require a good deal of nursing and trimming.

### No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *x* PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF *gz*.

ex äet'	ex äg' ger äte	ex ör' di um
ex ält'	ex äm' ine	ex öt' ie
ex empt'	ex äm ple	ex em' plar
ex ért'	ex än' i mate	ex' em pla ry
ex haust'	ex äs' per äte	ex em' pli fy
ex hört'	ex ee' ü tive	ex emp' tion
ex ile'	ex ee' ü tor	ex ön' er äte
ex ist'	ex ee' ü trix	ex ör' bi tance
ex ült'	ex hīb' it	ex ör' bi tant
ex häle'	ex ist' ence	ex ü' ber ant

The word *exact* is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, FÜLL; Ç AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

"Take away your exactions from my people." Ez. 14.

To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal souls will never cease to exist.

We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.

It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.

We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.

Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.

Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.

An exile is one who is banished from his country.

In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.

Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.

An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.

The President of the United States is the chief executive officer of the government.

Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.

Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.

The earth often produces exuberant crops.

Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

### No. 129.—CXXIX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *tian* AND *tion* ARE PRONOUNCED NEARLY *chun*.

bās' tion	ad ūs' tion	in di gēs' tion
Chris' tion	eon gēs' tion	ex haus' tion
mīx' tion	di gēs' tion	ex ūs' tion
quēs' tion	ad mīx' tion	sug' gēs' tion
fūs' tion	eom būs' tion	in gēs' tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *i* IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE *y* CONSONANT; THUS *āl ien*, IS PRONOUNCED *āl yen*, AND *elōth ier*, *elōth yer*.

āl ien	sāv ior	sēn ior
eōurt ier	pāv ior	bīl ious
elōth ier	jūn ior	bīll ion

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ī, Ĕ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

bīll iard\$	vāl iant	eom pān' ion
eūll ion	ōn ion	ras eāl' ion
mīll ion	bull ion	do mīn' ion
mīn ion	āl' ien āte	mo dīll' ion
mīn ious	bīl' ia ry	o pīn' ion
pīll ion	brīll' ian cy	re bēll' ion
pīn ion	brīll' iant ly	re bēll' ious
rūnn ion	mīl' ia ry	ci vīl' ian
seūll ion	vāl' iant ly	dis ūn' ion
trīll ion	vāl' iant ness	be hāv' ior
trūnn ion	eom mūn' ion	pe eūl' iar
brīll iant	ver mīl' ion	in tāgl' io
fīl ial	pā vīl' ion	se rāgl' io
eōll ier	pōs tīll' ion	fa mīl' iar īze
pānn ier	fa mīl' iar	o pīn' ion ist
pōn iard	bat tāl' ion	o pīn' ion ā ted

### No. 130.—C X X X.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES *sier* AND *zier* ARE PRONOUNCED *zher* OR *zhur*, *sion* ARE PRONOUNCED *zhun*, AND *sia* ARE PRONOUNCED *zha*.

brā \$ier	pro fū' \$ion	il lū' \$ion
glā zier	a brā' \$ion	in fū' \$ion
grā zier	eol lū' \$ion	in vā' \$ion
hō \$ier	eon elū' \$ion	suf fū' \$ion
ō \$ier	eon fū' \$ion	dis suā' \$ion
erō \$ier	eor rō' \$ion	per suā' \$ion
fū \$ion	oe eā' \$ion	am brō' \$ia
af fū' \$ion	per vā' \$ion	am brō' \$ial
eo hē' \$ion	e lū' \$ion	ob trū' \$ion
ad hē' \$ion	dif fū' \$ion	de trū' \$ion
de lū' \$ion	dis plō' \$ion	in trū' \$ion
e rō' \$ion	ex plō' \$ion	pro trū' \$ion
e vā' \$ion	ef fū' \$ion	ex trū' \$ion



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; C AS K; Ė AS J; S AS Z; ĆH AS SH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED *zhun*, OR THE VOWEL *i* MAY BE CONSIDERED AS LIQUID, LIKE *y*.

ab sci\$' \$ion	pro vi\$ ion	in ci\$ ion
eol li\$ ion	re vi\$ ion	mis pri\$ ion
de ci\$ ion	re sci\$ sion	pre vi\$ ion
de ri\$ ion	eon ci\$ ion	e ly\$ ian
e li\$ ion	ex ci\$ ion	cir eum ci\$' ion
pre ei\$ ion	di vi\$ ion	sub di vi\$' ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH *c* BEFORE *h* HAS THE SOUND OF *k*.

Chrīst	ehēm ist	ăn' eho ret
• ehyle	Chrīst mas	āreh' i teet
sehēme	Chrīs tian	āreh' i trāve
āehe	mās tieh	āreh' e tȳpe
ehā\$ m	čeh o	hēp' tar eh y
ehri\$ m	ehrōn ie	māeh' i nāte
ehörd	sehēd ūle	Chrīs ten dom
ehȳme	pās ehal	brāeh' i al
lōeh	ehlō rite	lāeh' ry mal
sehool	ehōl er	sāe' eha rīne
ehoir	ehō rist	sȳn' ehro ni\$ m
ehō' rus	sehōl ar	mīeh' ael mas
ehō ral	mōn areh	ehōr' is ter
ār ehīve\$	stōm aeh	ehrōn' i ele
ehā os	ăn' ar eh y	ōr' eh es tra
ā ehor	ehrys' o līte	ōeh' i my
ēp oeh	ehār' ae-ter	pā' tri arch
ī ehor	eāt' e ehī\$ m	eū' eha rist
ō eher	pēn' ta teūeh	ehi mē' ra
trō ehee	sēp' ul eher	pa rō' ehi al
ăn ehor	tēeh' nie al	eha mē' le on

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

ehro măt' ie	syn ȥē' do ehe	the ȡm' a ehy
me ehăn' ie	mo nāreh' ie al	mēl' an ehol y
eha ȡt' ie	bron ehȡt' o my	pā' tri āreh y
seho lās' tie	ehro nȡl' o gy	hī' er āreh y
ea chȥx' y	ehī rȡg' ra phy	ȡl' i gār ehy
eha lȡb' e ate	eho rȡg' ra phy	eat e ehȡt' ie al
a nāeh' ro niȡm	ehro nȡm' e ter	ieh thy ȡl' o gy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

### No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH *g* HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND BEFORE *e i* AND *y*.

gēar	ēa ger	erāg ged	gīb bous
geese	mēa ger	dīg ger	gīd dy
gēld	gew gaw	dīg ging	gīg gle
gift	tī ger	rīg ging	gīg gling
give	tō ged	rīg ged	gīg let
gīg	bīg gin	rīg ger	gīz zard
gīld	brāg ger	flāg ging	gīm let
gīmp	dāg ger	flāg gy	gīrl ish
gīrd	erāg gy	sȡg gy	jāg ged
gīrth	būg gy	gīb ber	jāg gy

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, FÜLL; E AS K; Ê AS J; S AS Z; ŪH AS SH.

lëg ged	twig ged	nög gin	gäg ging
lëg gin	twig gen	tär get	bräg ged
pig gin	twig gy	flog ged	bräg ging
quäg gy	wäg ging	flog ging	bäg ging
räg ged	wäg gish	gift ed	gëld ing
trig ger	au ger	hüg ged	gild ing
seräg ged	bög gy	hüg ging	gild ed
seräg gy	fög gy	shrüg ged	gild er
shäg gy	elög ged	shrüg ging	swäg ger
shäg ged	elög ging	rüg ged	swäg gy
slüg gish	elög gy	tüg ged	gird le
lüg ger	eög ged	tüg ging	gird er
snäg ged	eög ger	lüg ged	be gin'
snäg gy	dög ged	lüg ging	wäg' ged
sprig gy	dög gish	müg gy	wäg' ger y
sprig ged	jög ged	fäg ged	lög' ger hëad
stäg ger	jög ging	fäg ging	or gil' lous
stäg ger\$	jög ger	gäg ged	to gëth' er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *c* ACCENTED, OR ENDING A SYLLABLE, HAS THE SOUND OF *s*, AND *g*, THAT OF *j*.

mäg' ie	täc' it	päc' i fy
träg' ie	äg' i tate	päg' i nal
äg' ile	lëg' i ble	rëg' i cide
äc' id	vig' i lant	rëg' i men
dig' it	rëg' i ment	rëg' is ter
fäc' ile	präc' e dent	spëc' i fy
fräg' ile	präc' i pice	mäc' er äte
frig' id	rëc' i pe	mäg' is träte
rig' id	dëc' i mal	mäg' is tra cy
pläc' id	dëc' i mäte	träg' e dy
sig' il	läc' er äte	vic' i näge



Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ā, Ē, &c., short; —DĀR, LAST, GĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

věg' e tâte	pār tīc' i pāte	au then tīc' i ty
věg' e ta ble	sim plīc' i ty	e las tīc' i ty
lōg' ie	me dīc' i nal	du o dēc' i mo
prōc' ess	so līc' i tūde	in ea pāc' i tâte
eōg' i tâte	trī plīc' i ty	ab o rīg' i nal
prōg' e ny	ver tīc' i ty	ee cen trīc' i ty
il līc' it	rus tīc' i ty	mu ci lāg' i nous
im plīc' it	ex āg' ger āte	mul ti plīc' i ty
e līc' it	mor dāc' i ty	per spi eāc' i ty
ex plīc' it	nu gāc' i ty	per ti nāc' i ty
so līc' it	o pāc' i ty	tac i tūr' ni ty
im āg' īne	ra pāc' i ty	mag is tē' ri al
au dāc' i ty	sa gāc' i ty	a trōc' i ty
ea pāc' i ty	bel līg' er ent	fē rōc' i ty
fu gāc' i ty	o rīg' i nal	ve lōc' i ty
lo quāc' i ty	ar mīg' er ous	rhī nōc' e ros
men dāc' i ty	ver tīg' i nous	rec i prōc' i ty
il lēg' i ble	re frīg' er ate	im āg in ā' tion
o rīg' i nāte	rec i tā' tion	ex āg ger ā' tion
so līc' i tor	veg e tā' tion	re frīg er ā' tion
fe līc' i ty	āg i tā' tion	so līc i tā' tion
mu nīc' i pal	eōg i tā' tion	fe līc i tā' tion
an tīc' i pāte	o le āg' i nous	lēg er de māin'

### No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH *ce*, *ci*, *ti* AND *si*, ARE PRONOUNCED AS *sh*.

Grē' cian	eōn science	as sō' ciāte, <i>v</i> .
grā cious	eāp tious	eon sō ciāte, <i>v</i> .
spā cious	fāe tious	dis sō ciāte
spē cious	fīe tious	e mā ciāte, <i>v</i> .
spē ciēs	lūs cious	ex erū ciāte
sō cial	frāe tious	ex pā tiāte
gēn tian	eau tious	in grā tiāte
tēr tian	eōn scious	ne gō tiāte

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÛLE, PHÛLL; Ǽ AS K; Ǻ AS J; 3 AS Z; ȪH AS SH.

in sã tiate	un sub stãn tial	ve rã ciours
an nũn ciãte	un es sãn tial	erus tã ceous
lĩ cẽn tiate	in flu ẽn tial	eon tẽn tiours
sub stãn tiãte	pes ti lẽn tial	in fẽn tiours
nũp' tial	au dã' ciours	sen tẽn tiours
pãr tial	ea pã ciours	lĩ cẽn tiours
es sãn' tial	fã cẽ tiours	in eãu tiours
po tẽn tial	fal lã ciours	eon tu mã' ciours
pro vãn cial	a trõ ciours	ef fi eã ciours
pru dẽn tial	fe rõ ciours	os ten tã tiours
eom mẽn cial	lo quã ciours	per spi eã ciours
im pãr tial	pro eã ciours	per ti nã ciours
sub stãn tial	ra pã ciours	eon seĩ ẽn tiours
eon se quẽn' tial	sa gã ciours	pã' tient
eon fi dẽn tial	se quã ciours	quõ tient
pen i tẽn tial	te nã ciours	ãn cient
prov i dẽn tial	vex ã tiours	trãn sient
rev e rẽn tial	vi vã ciours	pãr tiãl' i ty
e qui nõẽ tial	vo rã ciours	im pãr tiãl' i ty

No. 135.—CXXXV.

WORDS IN WHICH *ci* AND *ti* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *sh*, AND ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

prẽ" ciours	am bĩ" tiours	at trĩ" tion
spẽ" cial	fae tĩ" tiours	nu trĩ" tion
vĩ" ciours	fie tĩ" tiours	eog nĩ" tion
vĩ" tiãte	pro pĩ" tiãte	ig nĩ" tion
ad dĩ" tion	den tĩ" tion	eon dĩ" tion
am bĩ" tiours	fru ỉ" tion	in ỉ" tiãte
aus pĩ" ciours	es pẽ" cial	de fĩ" cient
of fĩ" ciours	op tĩ" cian	de lĩ" ciours
ea prĩ" ciours	mo nĩ" tion	dis erẽ" tion
nu trĩ" tiours	mu nĩ" tion	e dĩ" tion
de lĩ" ciours	eon trĩ" tion	ef fĩ" cient

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

fla ġi" tious	vo lĩ" tion	su per fĩ" cial
fru i" tion	ab o lĩ" tion	su per sti" tion
ju dĩ" cial	ae qui sĩ" tion	sup po sĩ" tion
lo ġi" cian	ad mo nĩ" tion	sur rep tĩ" tious
ma ġi" cian	ad ven tĩ" tious	mer e trĩ" cious
ma lĩ" cious	am mu' nĩ" tion	av a rĩ" cious
mi lĩ" tia	pre mo nĩ" tion	in ău spĩ" cious
mu sĩ" cian	dis qui sĩ" tion	ben e fĩ" cial
no vĩ" tiate	in qui sĩ" tion	eo a lĩ" tion
of fĩ" ciâte	rep e tĩ" tion	eom pe tĩ" tion
of fĩ" cious	in hi bĩ" tion	eom po sĩ" tion
pă trĩ" cian	ex po sĩ" tion	def i nĩ" tion
păr tĩ" tion	ap pa rĩ" tion	dem o lĩ" tion
per dĩ" tion	ăr ti fĩ" cial	dep o sĩ" tion
per nĩ" cious	ap po sĩ" tion	dis po sĩ" tion
pe tĩ" tion	eb ul lĩ" tion	prae tĩ" tion er
pro fĩ" cient	er ăt dĩ" tion	a rith me tĩ" cian
phy sĩ" cian	ex hi bĩ" tion	ae a de mĩ" cian
po sĩ" tion	im po sĩ" tion	ġe om e trĩ" cian
pro pĩ" tious	op po sĩ" tion	in ju dĩ" cious
se dĩ" tion	prej u dĩ" cial	de fĩ" cien cy
se dĩ" tious	pol i tĩ" cian	ef fĩ" cien cy
sol sti" tial	prep o sĩ" tion	pro fĩ" cien cy
suf fĩ" cient	prop o sĩ" tion	ju dĩ" cia ry
sus pĩ" cious	pro hi bĩ" tion	un pro pĩ" tious

### No. 136.—CXXXVI.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN *ic*, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE *al* ADDED AFTER *ic*, AS *comic*, *comical*; AND THE ADVERBS IN *ly* DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE *al*, AS IN *classically*. THE ACCENT IS ON THE SYLLABLE NEXT PRECEDING *ic*.

eau' stie	eĩn ie	erĩt ie	eth ie
cẽn trie	eom ie	eũ bie	eth nie
elăs sie	eon ie	cyn ie	lөг ie



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH

lyr ie	öp tie	stät ie	träğ ie
măğ ie	phthîş ie	stō ie	tÿp ie
mū şie	skëp tiet	stÿp tie	rūs tie
mÿs tie	sphër ie	tōp ie	grăph ie

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION *al* FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED *ly* TO FORM THE ADVERB; AS, *agrestic, agrestical, agrestically*.

ab băt ie	ğe nër ie	pla tön ie
a erön ie	gym năs tie	pneū măt ie
a grës tie	har mön ie	po lëm ie
al ehëm ie	he brā ie	prag măt ie
as cët ie	hër mët ie	pro lif ie
ath lët ie	hys tër ie	pro phët ie
au thën tie	ī dën tie	rhap söd ie
bär bär ie	in trîn sie	ro măn tie
bo tăn ie	la eön ie	ru bîf ie
ea thär tie	lu cîf ie	sa tîr ie
elas sîf ie	lu erîf ie	schîş măt ie
eoş mët ie	mag nët ie	seho lăs tie
dî dăe tie	mag nîf ie	seor bû tie
do mës tie	ma jës tie	so phîst ie
dog măt ie	me ehăn ie	spër măt ie
dra măt ie	mo năs tie	sta lăe tie
dru îd ie	mor bîf ie	stig măt ie
dys pëp tie	nu mër ie	sym mët rie
ee cën trie	ob stët rie	syn öd ie
ee lëe tie	or găn ie	ter rîf ie
ee stăt ie	os sîf ie	the îst ie
e lëe trie	pa cîf ie	ty răn nie
em pîr ie	pa thët ie	vî vîf ie
er răt ie	pe dănt ie	e lăs tie
fa năt ie	phleg măt ie	bòm băst ie
fo rën sie	phre nët ie	sta tîst ie

Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, ĈĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a dēm'ie	dol o rīf ie	par a lýt ie
al ehem ĭst ie	em blem āt ie	par a phrāst ie
al pha bēt ie	en er gēt ie	par a sīt ie
ap o plēe tie	e nig māt ie	par en thēt ie
an a lōg ie	ep i lēp tie	par a bōl ie
an a lýt ie	ep i dēm ie	path o lōg ie
an a tōm ie	ep i sōd ie	pe ri ōd ie
ap os tōl ie	er e mīt ie	phil o lōg ie
ar ith mēt ie	eū eha rīst ie	phil o sōph ie
as tro lōg ie	ex e gēt ie	phil ān thrōp ie
as tro nōm ie	frig or ĭf ie	phar i sā ie
a the ĭst ie	ge o lōg ie	prob lem āt ie
at mos phēr ie	ge o mēt rie	pu ri tān ie
bar o mēt rie	hem is phēr ie	pyr a mīd ie
be a tīf ie	his tri ōn ie	pyr o tēeh nie
bī o grāph ie	hyp o erīt ie	scī en tīf ie
eab a līst ie	hỹ per bōl ie	sye o phānt ie
eal vin ĭst ie	hỹ po stāt ie	syl lo gīs tie
eaš ū ĭst ie	hỹ po thēt ie	sym pa thēt ie
eat e ehēt ie	id i ōt ie	sys tem āt ie
eat e gōr ie	in e lās tie	tal iș măn ie
ehro no lōg ie	jae o bīn ie	the o lōg ie
eōl or ĭf ie	lap i dīf ie	the o erāt ie
eoš mo grāph ie	math e māt ie	the o rēt ie
dem o erāt ie	met a phōr ie	to po grāph ie
dī a bōl ie	met a phỹš ie	tỹ po grāph ie
dī a lēe tie	myth o lōg ie	zo o grāph ie
dip lo māt ie	ne o tēr ie	zo o lōg ie
dī a mēt rie	or tho grāph ie	un pre lāt ie
dī ū rēt ie	pan the ĭst ie	ge o cēn trie

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.

BİED, MARİNE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; Ç AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ÖH AS SH.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bū' tie	gen e a lög' ie
ar is to erät' ie	lex i eo grāph' ie
char ae ter is tie	mon o syl lāb' ie
ee ele şi ās tie	or ni tho lög' ie
en thu şi ās tie	os te o lög' ie
en to mo lög' ie	phyş i o lög' ie
ep i gram māt' ie	ieh thy o lög' ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*.

bī quād rāt' ie	gāl' lie	plās' tie
eāth' o lie	gōth' ie	pūb' lie
ce phāl' ie	hym' nie	pū' nie
cha öt' ie	ī tāl' ie	re pūb' lie
eon cēn' trīe	me dāl' lie	tāe' tie
ē lē' gi ae	me te ör' ie	āre' tie
ee stāt' ie	me tāl' lie	pēp' tie
ēp' ie	o lym' pie	fūs' tie
ex öt' ie	par e gōr' ie	cys' tie

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN *al*.

bīb' li eal	il lög' ie al	eōm' ie al
ea nōn' ie al	in im' i eal	mēt' ri eal
ehī mēr' i eal	me thōd' ie al	phyş' ie al
elēr' ie al	fār' ci eal	prāe' ti eal
eōş' mi eal	mēd' i eal	rād' i eal
eör' ti eal	tröp' ie al	vēr' ti eal
do mīn' i eal	töp' ie al	vör' ti eal
fīn' i eal	dröp' si eal	whīm şi eal

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*.

ap o strōph' ie	plēth' o rie	tal mūd' ie
bīş' muth ie	splēn' e tie	thē' o rie
ehöl' er ie	sū' ber ie	tūr' mer ie
lū' na tie	sul phū' rie	e mēt' ie



Ā, Ī, &c., long; Ā, Ī, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

WORDS ENDING IN *an*, *en*, OR *on*, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

ärt' i šan	hěr' is son	jět' ti son
běn' i šon	găr' ri son	ör' i šon
ea pār' i son	cīt' i zen	pār' ti šan
eom pār' i son	děn' i zen	ū' ni son
eoūr' te šan	ăm' a zon	věn' i šon

WORDS ENDING IN *ism*, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo nās' ti cišm	per i pa tět' i cišm
ne öl' o gišm	pro vīn' cial išm
āt' ti cišm	ăn'' gli cišm
gōth' i cišm	vān' dal išm
pa rāl' o gišm	gāl' li cišm
A mēr' i ean išm	pēd' a gog išm
ēp' i eu rišm	pū' ri tan išm
Jēš' u it išm	Preš by tē' ri an išm
līb er tin išm	pār' a sit išm
ma tē' ri al išm	pār' al lel išm
mōn' o the išm	sā' bi an išm
nāt' ū ral išm	hū' lo the išm
pā' tri ot išm	fā' vor it išm
pōl' y the išm	so cīn' i an išm
prōs' e līt išm	pa rāch' ro nišm
phār' i sa išm	rē pūb' lie an išm
Prōt' est ant išm	see tā' ri an išm
prōp' a gand išm	seho lās' ti cišm

### No. 137.—CXXXXVII.

WORDS ENDING IN *ize*, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

au' thor ize	mōr' al ize	māg' net ize
bās' tard ize	drām' a tize	mōd' ern ize
cīv' il ize	ēm' pha size	āg' o nize
eān' on ize	gāl' van ize	pūl' ver ize
lē' gal ize	hēr' bo rize	stēr' il ize

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; Ө AS K; Ү AS J; Ҥ AS Z; ҪH AS SH.

süb' si dize	ör' gan ize	dräm' a tize
týr' an nize	pät' ron ize	fër' til ize
sýs' tem ize	sät' ir ize	gën' til ize
mëth' öd ize	tän' tal ize	ī' dol ize
jouř' nal ize	tär' tar ize	mël' o dize
brû' tal ize	vō' eal ize	öx' yd ize
eöl' o nize	ëau' ter ize	pō' lar ize
ën' er gize	bär' bar ize	rē' al ize
ē' qual ize	böt' a nize	thē' o rize
gär' ga rize	däs' tard ize	trän' quil ize
hū' man ize	dët' o nize	tēm' po rize
Jū' da ize	dög' ma tize	Rō' man ize

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

äl' eo hol ize	lib' er al ize	pröd' i gal ize
äl' le go rize	ma tē' ri al ize	prös' e lyt ize
a nāth' e ma tize	me mō' ri al ize	pū' ri tan ize
än' i mal ize	mīn' er al ize	pro vërb' i al ize
e pīs' to lize	mō nöp' o lize	re püb' lie an ize
bës' ti al ize	hÿ' dro gen ize	sānet' ū a rize
eär' di nal ize	nāt' ū ral ize	sëe' ū lar ize
e nīg' ma tize	mē' te or ize	sën' sū al ize
ehär' æ ter ize	öx' y gen ize	spīr' it ū al ize
cīt' i zen ize	par tiē' ū lar ize	sÿe' o phant ize
e thē' re al ize	pān' e gyr ize	vīt' ri ol ize
gël' a tin ize	pe eū' liar ize	völ' a til ize
gën' er al ize	pöp' ū lar ize	chëv' er il ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

THE COMBINATION OF LETTERS *ng* HAS TWO SOUNDS, THE OPEN, AS IN *sing*, *singer*, *long*; AND THE CLOSE, AS IN *finger*, *linger*, *longer*.

IN THIS WORK, THE OPEN SOUND OF *ng* IN ACCENTED SYLLA-

Ā, Ê, &c., long; Ā, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

BLES, IS MARKED WITH A SINGLE ACCENT, AND THE CLOSE SOUND WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE OPEN SOUND.

amóng'	hǎng' er	sǐng' ing	strǔng
bǎng	hǎng' man	sǒng	strǐng' ing
brǐng	hǎng' ing\$	sǔng	strǒng
brǐng' ing	hǔng	slǎng	strǒng' ly
bǔng	kǐng	slǐng	swǐng
elǎng	lǐng	slǐng' er	swǐng' er
elǐng	lǒng	slǔng	swǐng' ing
elǐng' ing	lǔng\$	sprǐng	swǔng
elǔng	pǎng	sprǎng	tǎng
dǔng	prǒng	sprǐng' er	thǐng
fǎng	rǎng	sprǐng' ing	thǒng
fǐng	rǐng	stǐng	tǒngue
fǐng' er	rǐng' ing	stǐng' er	twǎng
fǐng' ing	rǐng' let	stǐng' ing	wǎng
flǔng	rǔng	stǔng	wrǐng'
gǎng	sǎng	strǐng	wrǐng' er
hǎng	sǐng	strǐng' ed	wrǐng' ing
hǎng' ed	sǐng' er	strǐng' er	wrǒng

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SOUND OF *ng* IS CLOSE, AND IS MARKED WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

ǎn" ger	elǎn" gor	jǎn" gler
ǎn" gry	eǒn" go	jǎn" gling
ǎn" gle	dǎn" gle	jǐn" gle
ǎn" gler	dǐn" gle	lǎn" guid
ǎn" gli ean	fǎn" gle	lǎn" guish
ǎn" gli cǐsm	fǐn" ger	lǒn" ger
ǎn" gli cǐze	fǔn" gus	lǒn" gest
ǎn" guish	hǔn" ger	mǎn" gle
ǎn" gu lar	hǔn" gry	mǎn" gler
brǎn" gle	ǐn" gle	mǎn" go
bǔn" gle	jǎn" gle	mǐn" gle



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; G AS K; Ö AS J; E AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

mön'' ger	strön'' gest	e löñ'' gäte
mön'' grel	tän'' gle	e rÿñ'' go
sprÿñ'' gle	tÿñ'' gle	sy rÿñ'' ga
strön'' ger	wrän'' gle	strän'' gu ry

No. 140.—CXL.

The pronunciation of the words in the following table is marked in different ways by writers on orthoepy.

1. Natshure, jointshure, etc., with *u* long. This is a false notation; the words neither in England nor the United States being ever pronounced with *u* long.
2. Natshur, jointshur, etc., with *u* short. This pronunciation is common in both countries, but not the most elegant.
3. Nateyur, jointyur. This pronunciation, though a departure from the rules of the language, by prefixing the sound of *y* to *u* short, is at present fashionable, among elegant speakers. The latest writer limits this anomaly almost wholly to a few words of two syllables.

eäpt' üre	nät' üre	seulpt' üre
cÿnet' üre	nürt' üre	stät' üre
fëat' üre	päst' üre	striet' üre
füt' üre	pÿnet' üre	strüet' üre
joint' üre	pÿet' üre	süt' üre
jÿnet' üre	pöst' üre	tëxt' üre
lëet' üre	räpt' üre	tÿnet' üre
mÿxt' üre	rÿpt' üre	tört' üre
moist' üre	Serÿpt' üre	vëst' üre

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain; anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

Ī, Ē, &c., long; Ȫ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒRE;

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy.

To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the State's prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

### No. 141.—CXLII.

*g* AND *k* BEFORE *n* ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnär	knāv' ish	knöck' er
gnärl	knāv' ish ly	knöll
gnāsh	knāv' ish ness	knöt
gnāt	knēad	knöt' gräss
gnaw	knee	knöt' ted
gnō' mon	kneel	knöt' ty
gnös' ties	knīfe	knöt' ti ly
gnös' ti cism	knīght	knöt' ti ness
knāb	knīght ēr' rant	knöt' less
knäck	knīght' hōd	knout
knäg	knīght' ly	knōw
knäg gy	knīt	knōw' a ble
knäp	knīt' ter	knōw' er
knäp' sack	knīt' ting	knōw' ing
knäp' weed	knöb	knōw' ing ly
knur	knöb' bed	knöwl' edge
knāve	knöb' by	knüek' le
knāv' er y	knöck	knürl

It is very useful to bread to knead it well.

The original signification of knave was a boy; but the word now signifies a dishonest person.

A knout is an instrument of punishment, consisting of a narrow strap of leather which inflicts severe torture.

BĪED, MARĪNE; MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLF; RŪLE, PŪLL; Ğ AS K; Ğ AS J; SAS Z; ĆH AS SH.

No. 142.—CXLII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *ch* HAVE THE SOUND OF *sh*, AND  
IN MOST OF THEM *i* HAS THE SOUND OF *e* LONG.

chāiše	eap ū chīn'	eav a liēr'
cha māde'	mag a zīne'	eor de liēr'
cham pāign'	sub ma rīne'	man da rīn'
chi eāne'	trans ma rīne'	eash iēr'
chev a liēr'	bòm ba šīn'	ma rīne'
chīv' al ry	brig a diēr'	der niēr'
chān de liēr'	ean non iēr'	po lice'
che miše'	cap a piē'	fas cīne'
chān' ere	eār bin iēr'	fron tiēr'

No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL *a* OF THE DIGRAPH  
*ea*, HAS NO SOUND, AND *e* IS SHORT. THUS, *bread*, *earth*,  
*tread*, ARE PRONOUNCED *bred*, *erth*, *tred*. IT IS VERY DE-  
SIRABLE THAT THIS USELESS AND PERPLEXING LETTER *a*  
SHOULD BE REJECTED. ITS LOSS WOULD DO NO HARM, BUT  
MUCH GOOD.

brēad	swēat	ēar ly	jēal ous
dēad	sēarch	ēarn est	jēal ous y
hēad	hēalth	re sēarch	zēal ous
trēad	wēalth	elēan ly	zēal ous ly
drēad	stēalth	hēav en	zēal oŧ
stēad	elēanše	lēav en	plēa\$ ant
thrēad	ēarl	hēav y	pēa\$ ant
sprēad	pēarl	rēad y	plēa\$ ure
brēast	ēarn	hēalth y	mēa\$ ure
brēadth	lēarn	wēalth y	trēa\$ ure
brēath	yēarn	fēath er	trēach er y
ēarth	mēant	lēath er	en dēav or
dēarth	drēamt	lēath ern	re hēarse
thrēat	rēalm	trēad le	thrēat en



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ĕ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

## No. 144.—CX LIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *g* IS SILENT.

*P.* stands for past tense; *PPR.* for participle of the present tense.

VERBS.	P.	PPR.	AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR.	AGENT.
sīgn	ed	ing	er	re sīgn	ed	ing	er
as sīgn	ed	ing	er	im pūgn	ed	ing	er
eon sīgn	ed	ing	er	op pūgn	ed	ing	er
de sīgn	ed	ing	er	im prēgn	ed	ing	
ma līgn	ed	ing	er	eoun' ter sīgn	ed	ing	

## ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

eon dīgn	in dīgn	fōr' eign	ēn' sīgn
be nīgn	ma līgn	sōv' e reign	ēn' sīgn cy

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF *g* IS RESUMED.

as sig nā' tion	in dīg' ni ty	im prēg' na ble
des ig nā' tion	in dīg' nant	op pūg' nan cy
re sīg nā' tion	dīg' ni ty	re pūg' nant
bē nīg' nant	dīg' ni fī	re pūg' nan cy
be nīg' ni ty	prēg' nant	sīg' ni fī
ma līg' ni ty	prēg' nan cy	sig ni fi eā' tion
ma līg' nant	im prēg' nāte	sig nīf' i eant

## No. 145.—CX LV.

WORDS IN WHICH *e*, *i*, AND *o*, BEFORE *n*, ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH *v* ANNEXED, ARE, OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING *ed* FOR THE PAST TIME, AND *ing* FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

bā' eon	brā' zen	bīd' den
bēa' eon	brō' ken	bōx' en
bee ch' en	blāck' en	bound' en
bā' sin	bāt' ten	būt' ton
bēat' en	bēck' on	broad' en
bīt' ten	būr' den	chō' \$en
blā' zon	būr' then	elō' ven

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; EÖLE, FÖLL; Ö AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; ÖH AS SH.

No. 146.—CXLVI.



THE DOG.

This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watch-dog. He has a large head and pendent ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.



THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȧ, Ĕ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;



THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

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FABLE I.



OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young sauce-box told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; € AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ŮH AS SH.

the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

MORAL.

*If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.*

FABLE II.



THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK-PAIL.

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good

A, Ê, &c., long; Å, Ê, &c., short;—EÂR, LAST, CÂRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THIÈRE;

price; so that by May-day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, tess from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

### FABLE III.



THE TWO DOGS.

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

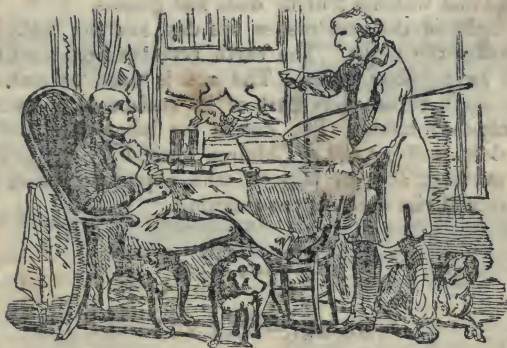
A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the high road. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The vil-

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

lagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation, to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason but his being found in bad company.

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FABLE IV.



THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return." "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—it is *your* bull that has killed one of *my* oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And *if*!" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

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"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?"



A, E, &c., long; Ä, Ê, &c., short;—BÄR, LAST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE;

"Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

"How many hours are there in a day or day and night?" "Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour?" "Sixty." "How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

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### No. 147.—CXLVII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Air, the fluid.	al low ed, admitted, granted.
are, plural of <i>am</i> .	a loud, with a great voice.
ac cept, to take.	er rand, a message.
ex cept, to take out.	er rant, wandering.
af fect, to impress.	ad di tion, something added.
ef fect, what is produced.	e di tion, publication.
ac cede, to agree.	bal lad, a song.
ex ceed, to surpass.	bal let, a dance.
a cre, a piece of land.	bal lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.
a chor, a scald head.	creak, to make a noise.
ac cess, approach.	creek, a cove or stream.
ex cess, superfluity.	clothes, garments.
al lu sion, hint, reference.	close, conclusion.
il lu sion, deception.	con sort, husband or wife.
e lu sion, evasion.	con cert, harmony.
acts, deeds.	de scent, a falling, a slope.
ax, a utensil for cutting.	dis sent, a differing.
as say, trial of metals.	de cease, death.
es say, attempt, a writing.	dis ease, sickness.
af fu sion, a pouring on.	dost, 2d per. of <i>do</i> .
ef fu sion, a pouring out.	dust, fine powder.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; RÔLE, PULL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; S AS Z; ÜH AS SH.

e lic' it, to call forth.  
il lic' it, unlawful.  
earn, to deserve.  
urn, a vessel.  
im merge, to plunge.  
e merge, to come forth.  
fat, fleshy.  
vat, a tub or cistern.  
gest ure, motion.  
jest er, one who jests.  
harsh, rough.  
hash, minced meat.  
i dle, not employed.  
i dol, an image.  
im pos tor, a deceiver.  
im post ure, deception.  
naugh ty, bad.  
knot ty, full of knots.  
in gen u ous, frank.  
in ge ni ous, skillful.

morso, the sea-horse.  
moss, of a tree.  
line, extension in length.  
loin, part of an animal.  
loom, a frame for weaving.  
loam, a soft loose earth.  
med al, an ancient coin.  
med dle, to interpose.  
pint, half a quart.  
point, a sharp end.  
rad ish, a root.  
red dish, somewhat red.  
since, at a later time.  
sense, faculty of perceiving.  
ten or, course continued.  
ten ure, a holding.  
tal ents, ability.  
tal ons, claws.  
val ley, low land.  
val ue, worth.

WORDS OF THE SAME ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

Au gust, the month.  
au gust', grand.  
bow, to bend.  
bōw, for shooting arrows.  
bāss, a tree, a fish.  
bāss, lowest part in music.  
con jure, to entreat.  
con' jure, to use magic art.  
dōve, past tense of *dive*.  
dōve, a pigeon.  
gal lant, brave, gay.  
gal lant', a gay fellow.  
gill, the fourth of a pint.  
gill, part of a fish.  
hin der, to stop.  
hīnd er, further behind.  
in' va lid, one not in health.  
in val' id, not firm or binding.  
low er, to be dark.  
lōw er, not so high,  
live, to be or dwell.

live, having life.  
mow, a pile of hay.  
mōw, to cut with a scythe.  
rēad, to utter printed words.  
read [red], past tense of *read*.  
re' pent, creeping.  
re pent', to feel sorrow.  
rec' ol lect, to call to mind.  
re col lect', to collect again.  
re form', to amend.  
re' form, to make anew.  
rec' re ate, to refresh.  
re' cre ate, to create anew.  
slough, a place of mud.  
slough [sluff], a cast skin.  
tār ry, like tar.  
tar ry, to delay.  
tēars, waters of the eyes.  
teārs, [he] rends.  
wind, air in motion.  
wīnd, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

ail, to be in trouble.  
ale, malt liquor.  
air, the atmosphere.  
heir, one who inherits.  
all, the whole.  
awl, an instrument.

al tar, a place for offerings.  
al ter, to change.  
ant, a little insect.  
awnt, a sister to a parent.  
ark, a vessel.  
arc, part of a circle.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȁ, Ȓ, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE;

- as cent, steepness.  
 as sent, agreement.  
   au ger, a tool.  
   au gur, one who foretells.  
 bail, surety.  
 bale, a pack of goods.  
   ball, a sphere.  
   bawl, to cry aloud.  
 base, low, vile.  
 bass or base, in music.  
   beer, a liquor.  
   bier, to carry dead bodies.  
 bin, a box.  
 been, participle of *be*.  
   ber ry, a little fruit.  
   bury, to inter.  
 beat, to strike.  
 beet, a root.  
   blew, did blow.  
   blue, a dark color.  
 boar, a male swine.  
 bore, to make a hole.  
   bow, to bend the body.  
   bough, a branch.  
 bell, to ring.  
 belle, a fine lady.  
   beau, a gay gentleman.  
   bow, to shoot with.  
 bread, a kind of food.  
 bred, educated.  
   bur row, for rabbits.  
   bor ough, an incorporated town.  
 by, near at hand.  
 buy, to purchase.  
 bye, a dwelling.  
   bay, an inlet of water.  
   bey, a Turkish governor.  
 be, to exist.  
 bee, an insect.  
   beach, sea-shore.  
   beech, a tree.  
 boll, a pod of plants.  
 bowl, an earthen vessel.  
 bole, a kind of clay.  
   but, a conjunction.  
   butt, two hogsheads.  
 brake, a weed.  
 break, to part asunder.  
   Cain, a man's name.  
   cane, a shrub or staff.  
 call, to cry out, or name.  
 caui, a net inclosing the bowels.  
 can non, a large gun.  
 can on, a law of the church.  
   ces sion, a grant.  
   ses sion, the sitting of a court.  
 can vas, coarse cloth.  
 can vass, to examine.  
   ceil, to make a ceiling.  
   seal, to fasten a letter.  
 seal ing, setting a seal.  
 ceil ing, of a room.  
   cens er, an incense pan.  
   cen sor, a critic.  
 course, way, direction.  
 coarse, not fine.  
   cote, a sheep-fold.  
   coat, a garment.  
 core, the heart.  
 corps, a body of soldiers.  
   cell, a hut.  
   sell, to dispose of.  
 cen tu ry, a hundred years.  
 cen tau ry, a plant.  
   chol er, wrath.  
   col lar, for the neck.  
 cord, a small rope.  
 chord, a line.  
   cite, to summon.  
   site, situation.  
   sight, the sense of seeing.  
 chron i cal, of long continuance.  
 chron i cle, a history.  
   com ple ment, a full number.  
   com pli ment, act of politeness.  
 cous in, a relation.  
 coz en, to cheat.  
   cur rant, a berry.  
   cur rent, a stream.  
 deer, a wild animal.  
 dear, costly.  
   cask, a vessel for liquids.  
   casque, a helmet.  
 ce dar, a kind of wood.  
 ce der, one who cedes.  
   cede, to give up.  
   seed, fruit, offspring.  
 cent, the hundredth part of a dollar  
 sent, ordered away.  
 scent, a smell.  
   cel lar, the lowest room.  
   sell er, one who sells.  
 clime, a region.  
 climb, to ascend.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PÖLL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; Ç AS Z; Ç AS SH

- coun cil, an assembly.  
 coun sel, advice.  
 sym bol, a typo.  
 cym bal, a musical instrument.  
 col or, hue.  
 cul lor, one who selects.  
 dam, to stop water.  
 dam<sup>n</sup>, to condemn.  
 dew, falling vapors.  
 due, owing.  
 die, to expire.  
 dye, to color.  
 doe, a female deer.  
 dough, bread not baked.  
 fane, a temple.  
 feign, to dissemble.  
 dire, horrid.  
 dy er, one who colors.  
 dun, to urge for money.  
 dun, a brown color.  
 done, performed.  
 dram, a drink of spirit.  
 drach<sup>m</sup>, a small weight.  
 o lis ion, the act of cutting off.  
 e lys ian, a place of joy.  
 ero, before time.  
 ear, the organ of hearing.  
 you, second person.  
 yew, a tree.  
 ewe, a female sheep.  
 fair, handsome.  
 fare, customary duty.  
 feat, an exploit.  
 feet, plural of *foot*.  
 freeze, to congeal.  
 frieze, in a building.  
 hie, to hasten.  
 high, elevated, lofty.  
 flea, an insect.  
 flee, to run away.  
 flour, of rye or wheat.  
 flow er, a blossom.  
 forth, abroad.  
 fourth, in number.  
 foul, filthy.  
 fowl, a bird.  
 gilt, with gold.  
 guilt, crime.  
 grate, iron bars.  
 great, large.  
 grown, increased.  
 groan, an expression of pain.  
 hail, to call, or frozen rain.  
 hale, healthy.  
 hart, a beast.  
 heart, the seat of life.  
 hare, an animal.  
 hair, the fur of animals.  
 here, in this place.  
 hear, to hearken.  
 hew, to cut.  
 hue, color.  
 him, objective of *he*.  
 hymn, a sacred song.  
 hire, wages.  
 high er, more high.  
 heel, the hinder part of the foot.  
 heal, to cure.  
 haul, to drag.  
 hall, a large room.  
 I, myself.  
 eye, organ of sight.  
 isle, an island.  
 aisle, of a church.  
 in, within.  
 inn, a tavern.  
 in dite, to compose.  
 in dict, to prosecute.  
 kill, to slay.  
 kiln, for burning bricks.  
 knap, a protuberance.  
 nap, a short sleep.  
 knave, a rogue.  
 nave, of a wheel.  
 knead, to work dough.  
 need, necessity.  
 kneel, to bend the knee.  
 Neal, to heat.  
 knew, did know.  
 new, fresh, not old.  
 know, to understand.  
 no, not.  
 knight, a title.  
 night, darkness.  
 knot, a tie.  
 not, no, denying.  
 lade, to fill, to dip.  
 laid, placed.  
 lain, did lie.  
 lane, a narrow street.  
 leek, a root.  
 leak, to run out.  
 less on, a reading.  
 les sen, to diminish.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ā, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒE, PREY, THERE;

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| li ar, one who tells lies.           | net, a woven snare.                |
| li er, one who lies in wait          | nett, or net, clear of charges.    |
| lyre, a harp.                        | ought, any thing.                  |
| led, did lead.                       | ought, bound.                      |
| lead, a heavy metal.                 | oar, a paddle.                     |
| lie, an untruth,                     | ore, of metal.                     |
| lye, water drained through ashes.    | one, a single thing.               |
| lo, behold.                          | won, did win.                      |
| low, humble.                         | oh, alas.                          |
| lac, a gum.                          | owe, to be indebted.               |
| lack, want.                          | our, belonging to us.              |
| lea, an inclosed field.              | hour, sixty minutes.               |
| lee, opposite the wind.              | plum, a fruit.                     |
| leaf, of a plant.                    | plumb, a lead and line.            |
| lief, willingly.                     | pale, without color.               |
| lone, solitary.                      | pail, a vessel.                    |
| loan, that is lent.                  | pain, distress.                    |
| lore, learning.                      | pane, a square of glass.           |
| low er, more low.                    | pal ate, part of the mouth.        |
| lock, a catch to a door.             | pal let, a painter's board, a bed. |
| loch, a lake.                        | pleas, pleadings.                  |
| main, ocean, the chief.              | please, to give pleasure.          |
| mane, of a horse.                    | pole, a long stick.                |
| made, finished.                      | poll, the head.                    |
| maid, an unmarried woman.            | peel, to pare off the rind.        |
| male, the he kind.                   | peal, sounds.                      |
| mail, armor, or the bag for letters. | pair, a couple.                    |
| man ner, mode of action.             | pare, to cut off the rind.         |
| man or, lands of a lord.             | pear, a fruit.                     |
| meet, to come together.              | plain, even or level.              |
| meat, flesh, food.                   | plane, to make smooth.             |
| mete, measure.                       | pray, to implore.                  |
| mien, countenance.                   | prey, a booty, plunder.            |
| mean, low, humble.                   | prin' ci pal, chief.               |
| mewl, to cry.                        | prin' ci ple, rule of action.      |
| mule, a beast.                       | proph et, a foreteller.            |
| mi ner, one who works in a mine.     | prof it, advantage.                |
| mi nor, less, or one under age.      | peace, quietude.                   |
| moan, to grieve.                     | piece, a part.                     |
| mown, cut down.                      | pan el, a square in a door.        |
| moat, a ditch.                       | pan nel, a kind of saddle.         |
| mote, a speck.                       | raise, to lift.                    |
| more, a greater portion.             | raze, to demolish.                 |
| mow er, one who mows.                | rain, water falling from clouds.   |
| mite, an insect.                     | reign, to rule.                    |
| might, strength.                     | rap, to strike.                    |
| met al, gold or silver, &c.          | wrap, to fold together.            |
| met tle, briskness.                  | read, to peruse.                   |
| nit, egg of an insect.               | reed, a plant.                     |
| knit, to join with needles.          | red, a color.                      |
| nay, no.                             | read, did read.                    |
| neigh, as a horse.                   | reek, to emit steam.               |

BIED, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÖLE, PULL; Ç AS K; Ç AS J; Ç AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

wreak, to revenge.  
rest, to take ease.  
wrest, to take by force.  
rice, a sort of grain.  
rise, source, beginning.  
rye, a sort of grain.  
wry, crooked.  
ring, to sound, a circle  
wring, to twist.  
rite, ceremony.  
right, just.  
write, to make letters with a pen.  
wright, a workman.  
rode, did ride.  
road, the highway  
rear, to raise.  
rear, the hind part.  
rig ger, one who rigs vessels.  
rig or, severity.  
rou, a confused quarrel.  
route, rout, a way or course.  
rough, not smooth.  
ruff, a neck-cloth.  
rote, repetition of words.  
wrote, did write.  
roe, a female deer.  
row, a rank.  
roar, to sound loudly.  
row er, one who rows.  
rab bet, to join.  
rab bit, a quadruped.  
sail, the canvas of a ship.  
sale, the act of selling.  
sea, a large body of water.  
see, to behold.  
sa ver, one who saves.  
sa vor, taste or odor.  
seen, beheld.  
scene, part of a play.  
scine, a fish net.  
sen ior, older.  
seign ior, a Turkish king.  
seam, where the edges join.  
seem, to appear.  
shear, to cut with shears.  
sheer, clear, unmixed.  
sent, ordered away.  
scent, smell.  
shore, sea-coast.  
shore, a prop.  
so, in such a manner.  
sow, to scatter seed.

sum, the whole.  
some, a part.  
sun, the fountain of light.  
son, a male child.  
stare, to gaze.  
stair, a step.  
steel, hard metal.  
steal, to take by theft.  
suc cor, help.  
suck er, a young twig.  
sleight, dexterity.  
slight, to despise.  
sole, of the foot.  
soul, the spirit.  
slay, to kill.  
sley, a weaver's reed.  
sleigh, a carriage on runners.  
sloe, a fruit.  
slow, not swift.  
stake, a post.  
steak, a slice of meat.  
stile, steps over a fence.  
style, fashion, diction.  
tacks, small nails.  
tax, a rate, tribute.  
throw, to cast away.  
throe, pain of travail.  
tear, to rend.  
tare, a weed, allowance of weight.  
tear, water from the eyes.  
tier, a row.  
team, of cattle.  
teem, to produce.  
tide, flux of the sea.  
tied, fastened.  
their, belonging to them.  
there, in this place.  
the, definite adjective.  
thee, objective case of thou.  
too, likewise.  
two, twice one.  
tow, to drag.  
toe, extremity of the foot.  
vail, a covering.  
vale, a valley.  
vial, a little bottle.  
viol, a fiddle.  
vein, for the blood.  
vane, to show which way the  
wind blows.  
vice, sin.  
vise, a screw.



À, Ê, &c., long; X, Ë, &c., short;—BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE;

wait, to tarry.  
weight, heaviness.  
wear, to carry, as clothes.  
ware, merchandise.  
waste, to spread.  
waist, a part of the body.  
way, road, course.

weigh, to find the weight.  
week, seven days,  
weak, not strong.  
wood, timber.  
would, past time of *will*.  
weather, state of the air.  
wether, a sheep.

What *ails* the child?

*Ale* is a fermented liquor, made from malt.

The *awl* is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-makers.

*All* quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England. We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen *beat* their horses.

Some people make molasses from *beets*.

A fine *beau* wears fine clothes.

The *rainbow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

*Beer* is an excellent drink for the table.

A *bier*, is a hand-barrow on which dead bodies are carried.

The great *bell* in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.

The *belles* and the *beaux* are fond of fine shows.

Black *berries* and raspberries grow on briers.

The farmer when he plants seeds, *buries* them in the ground.

Wheat is a *better* grain than rye.

One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind *blew*. The color of the sky is *blue*.

A father's or mother's sister is an *aunt*. The little *ants* make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*. An *augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*. Children *bawl* for trifles.

*Bears* live in the woods. An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils. Trees *bare* of leaves.

*Beech* wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild *boar* is a savage beast.

Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants is a seed vessel.

The turner makes *bowls*.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*.

Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The breech of a gun is its *butt* or club end. A ram *butts* with his head, and we import *butts* of spirits.

*Brakes* are useless weeds. We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Well *bred* people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

A *butt* contains two hogsheads; *but* a barrel, 30 or 32 gallons.

We judge of people's motives *by* their actions.

We can not *buy* a seat in heaven with our money.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*.

Almanac makers publish new *calendars* every year.

Sails are made of *canvas*. Inspectors *canvass* votes.

The courts of New York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall.

Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caufs*.

Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLF; RÖLE, PÖLL, & AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

Brass *cannon* are more costly than iron. Church laws are *canons*.

Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which fill our *cellars*.

A *liar* is not believed.

The *lyre* is a musical instrument.

Galileo *made* the telescope.

Virginia was a handsome *maid*.

The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi.

A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.

The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.

The *mail* is opened at the post-office.

Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people.

The farms of the English nobility are called *manors*.

A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.

*Mead* is a pleasant innocent drink.

Lying is a *mean* practice.

We *mean* to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery.

Salt will preserve *meat*.

*Miners* work in mines.

*Minors* are not allowed to vote.

David *moaned* the loss of Absalom.

When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.

Forts are surrounded by a *moat*.

*Mote* is an atom.

A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment.

*Mowers* mow grass.

Brass is a compound *metal*.

A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.

Fishes are caught in a *net*.

Clear profits are called *net gain*.

Boats are rowed with *oars*.

*Ores* are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird *flew* over the house.

The smoke *ascends* in the *flue*.

Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood.

The tanner puts his hides into *ooze*.

We carry water in *pails*.

Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a *pale* fence.

Sick people look *pale*.

*Panes* of glass are cut in oblong squares.

*Pains* are distressing.

Shoes are sold by *pairs*.

People *pare* apples to make pies.

*Pears* are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his *palate* can not speak plain.

The fine painter holds his *pallet* in his hand.

The child sleeps on a *pallet*.

The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.

Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

Good people love to live in *peace*.

Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.

The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.

The Jews had a *pique* or ill will against the Samaritans.

On the fourth of July, the bells ring a loud *peal*.

The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.

The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of *Peers* and the House of Commons.

Our vessels lie near the *piers* in our harbor.

The carpenter *planes* boards with his plane.

The essential principles of religion are written in *plain* language.

Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.

Polite people *please* their companions.

The courts of common *pleas* are held in the court-houses.

The builder uses the *plumb* and line to set his walls perpendicular.

One dollar is *one* hundred cents.

The worst gambler *won* the money.

*Plums* grow on trees.

The cat *preys* upon mice.

We should *pray* for our enemies.

The student *pores* over his books.

The Niagara river *pours* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȧ, Ĕ, &c., short;—BĀRE, LĀST, ĖĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

We sweat through the *pores*.

The Hudson is the *principal* river of New York.

A man of good *principles* merits our esteem.

There is no *profit* in profane swearing.

The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

*Panel* doors are more expensive than batten doors.

The court *impanel* jurors to judge causes in court.

God sends his *rain* on the just and unjust.

Horses are guided by the *reins* of the bridle.

Queen Victoria *reigns* over Great Britain.

The barber shaves with a *razor*.

Farmers are *raisers* of grain.

The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs in the winter.

When we wish to enter a house, we *rap* at the door.

*Reeds* grow in swamps.

We should *read* the Bible with seriousness.

We should often think upon what we have *read*.

A hyacinth is a large *red* flower.

Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the Christians.

Brutus held up the dagger *reeking* with the blood of Lucretia.

We *rest* on beds.

The English *wrested* Gibraltar from the Spaniards.

*Rice* grows in warm climates.

The *rise* of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.

Ladies are fond of gold *rings*.

The bell *rings* for church.

Washerwomen *wring* clothes.

*Riggers* rig vessels.

Hannibal crossed the Alps in the *rigor* of winter.

Baptism is a *rite* of the Christian church.

It is not *right* to pilfer.

*Wheelwrights* make carts and wagons.

Cumberland *road* leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.

King David *rode* upon a mule.

Watt Tyler made a great *roul* in England.

The Israelites took their *route* through the wilderness of Arabia.

Children often learn the alphabet by *rote* before they know the letters.

Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several good histories.

Paste is made of *rye* flour.

Children make *wry* faces when they eat sour grapes.

A *roe* deer has no horns.

Corn is planted in *rows*.

Oarsmen *row* boats with oars.

The joiner *rabbets* boards.

*Rabbits* are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the Black *sea*.

Owls can not *see* well when the sun shines.

*Seals* are caught in the southern seas.

We *seal* letters with wafers and *sealing-wax*.

Masons *ceil* with lime-mortar.

A plastered *ceiling* looks better than a ceiling made of boards.

We have never *seen* a more dazzling object than the sun.

A thunder storm is a sublime *scene*.

Fishermen catch shad in *seines*.

The city of Paris stands on the river *Seine*.

John Smith, *Senior*, is father to John Smith, *Junior*.

The Grand *Seignior* of Turkey is an absolute monarch.

The sun *seems* to rise and set.

Neat sewers make handsome *seams*.

Sheep-shearers *shear* the sheep.

When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he *sheers* off.

Waves dash against the *shore*.

When ship-builders build vessels they *shore* them up with props.

The writer *signs* his name.

Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.

Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars.

A *sleigh* runs on snow and ice.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÓN, WOLF; BÜLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ğ AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

Children should never *sight* their parents.

Indians live in very *sight* buildings.

Some have a good *sight* at work.

A *sloe* is a black wild plum.

The sloth is *slow* in moving.

The lark *soars* into the sky.

A boil is a *sore* swelling.

A *sower* sows his seeds.

We all have *some* knowledge.

The *sum* of four and five is nine.

The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom.

The sun is the *sole* cause of day.

Our *souls* are immortal.

Tents are fastened with *stakes*.

Beef-*steaks* are good food.

"A wise *son* makes a glad father."

Without the *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.

The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.

The owl *stares* at the moon.

Let not children *stare* at strangers.

*Stiles* are steps over fences.

Goldsmith wrote in a plain *style*.

Saul *threw* his javelin at David.

The Israelites went *through* the sea.

*Tares* grow among wheat.

Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight.

Never *tear* your clothes.

The plumb-line hangs *straight* toward the center of the earth.

The *straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

*Succor* a man in distress.

*Suckers* sprout from the root of an old stock.

Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of shoes.

People pay a heavy *tax*.

Lions have long bushy *tails*.

The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*. Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.

Time *waits* for no one.

Butter is sold by *weight*.

Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces.

A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat.

Sickness makes the body *weak*.

Seven days constitute one *week*.

We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy weight.

The *way* of a good man is plain.

The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.

*Wether* sheep makes the best mutton.

Men have a great *toe* on each foot.

Horses *tow* the canal boats.

*Tow* is hatched from flax.

Good scholars love *their* books.

*There* are no tides in the Baltic sea.

Women wear *vails*.

The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.

The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.

Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.

A *vial* of laudanum.

A *base-viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.

We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends.

Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.

A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.

Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.

The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.

A black ribbon *tied* on the left arm is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ā, Ē, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒRY, THĒRE.

## No. 148.—CXLVIII.

## WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	ĕn' ny	girl	gĕrl	should	shood
many	mĕn ny	firm	fĕrm	debt	dĕt
disme	deem	ghost	gōst	phlegm	flĕm
ba teau	ba tō'	corps	eōre	croup	eroop
beau	bō	ache	āke	tomb	toom
beaux	bōze	half	hāf	womb	woom
bu reau	bū' ro	calf	eāf	wolf	wōlf
been	bĭn	calve	eāv	yacht	yōt
bu ry	bĕr' ry	one	wūn	dough	dō
bu ri al	bĕr' e al	once	wūnce	neigh	nā
bus y	bĭz' zy	done	dūn	sleigh	slā
isle	īle	gone	gaun	weigh	wā
is land	ī land	folks	fōkes	gauge	gāge
does	dūz	ra tio	rā' sho	bough	bou
says	sĕz	va lise	va lĕce	slough	slou
said	sĕd	o cean	ō' shun	doubt	dout
lieu	lū	could	eood	is sue	īsh' shu
a dieu	a dū'	would	wōd	tis sue	tīsh' shu

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
bus i ness	bĭz' ness	flam beau	flām' bo
bus i ly	bĭz' i ly	right eous	rī chus
co lo nel	eūr' nel	car touch	eār tooch'
haut boy	hō' boy	in veigh	in vāy
masque	māsk	sur tout	sur toot'
sou, sous	soo	ron deau	ron dō'
guit ar	git ār'	wo men	wĭm' en
pur lieu	pūr' lu	bis cuit	bĭs' kit
su gar	shoog ar	cir cuit	sir' kit
vis count	vī' eount	sal mon	sām' on
ap ro pos	ap ro pō	isth mus	īst' mus

BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; E AS K; Ê AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	nā' bor	mort gage	mör' gaje
piq uant	pīk' ant	seign ior	seen yur
piq uan cy	pīk' an cy	se ragl io	se rāl' yo
ptis an	tīz' an	asth ma	äst' ma
phthis ie	tīz' ie	beau ty	bū' ty
sol dier	sōl' jer	beau te ous	bū' te ous
vict uals	vīt' tlş	bdel lium	dēl' yum
ca tarrh	ea tār'	ca noe	ea noo'
pty a lism	tī' a lişm	dia mond	dī' mond
bru nette	bru nēt'	plaid	plād
ga zette	ga zēt'	schism	sīzm
in debt ed	in dēt' ed	feoff ment	fēf' ment
lieu ten ant	lu tēn' ant	hal cy on	hāl' se on
qua drille	ka drīl'	mis tle toe	mīz' zl to
pneu mat ic	nu māt' ik	psal mo dy	sāl' mo dŷ

 IN THE FOLLOWING, *l* IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
ealk	stalk	walk

 THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF *f*.

chough	rough	eough	[eauf]
elough	slough	trough	[trauf]
hough	e nough	läugh	[läf]

*h* AFTER *r* IS SILENT.

rheūm	rhū' barb
rheū māt' ie	rhēt' o rie
rheū' ma tişm	rhăp' so dy
rhyme	rhī nōc' e ros

*g* IS SILENT BEFORE *n*.

deign ed ing	reign ed ing
feign ed ing	poign' ant



Ā, ē, &c., long; Ȁ, ȥ, &c., short;—BĀE, LĀST, ĒĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PRĒY, THĒRE;

*l* BEFORE *m* IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

eālm	bālm y	psālm
eālm ly	em bālm	quālm
eālm ness	ālm\$	quālm ish
be eālm	ālm\$ house	psālm ist
bālm	ālm\$ gīv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, *geon* AND *gion* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*;  
*cheon*, AS *chun*; *geous* AND *gious*, AS *jus*.

blūd' geon	sūr' geon	pro dī'' gious
dūd' geon	sūr' geon cy	pūn' cheon
gūd' geon	dūn' geon	trūn' cheon
būr' geon	pīg' eon	seūtch eon
stūr' geon	wīd' geon	es eūt' cheon
lē' gion	lūn' cheon	eur mūd' geon
rē' gion	eon tā' gious	gōr' geous
eon tā' gion	e grē' gious	sae ri lē'' gious
re lī'' gion	re lī'' gious	ir re lī'' gious

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ou* AND *au* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *aw*, AND  
*gh* ARE MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ue* AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD  
ARE SILENT.

plāgue	vōgue	pīque
vāgue	tōngue	har āngue'
lēague	mōsque	āp' o lōgue
tēague	ob līque'	eāt' a lōgue
brōgue	o pāque'	dī' a lōgue
rōgue	ū nīque'	ēē' lōgue

BIRD, MARINE; MOVE, SON, WOLF; RULE, PULL; C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

No. 149.—CXLIX.

*Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed, and the participle of the present tense by taking ing; as, called, calling, from call. The letter p stands for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a for agent.*

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	al low	ed	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
sow	ed	ing	ab scond	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed	ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing

*Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant after a single vowel, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.*

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding		tre pan	ned	ning	ner
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring		de fer	red	ring	
man	ned	ning		ex pel	led	ling	ler	ab hor	red	ring	rer
plan	ned	ning	ner	re bel	led	ling	ler	in cur	red	ring	

*Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.*

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
soal	ed	ing	er	claim	ed	ing	er	re coil	ed	ing	
heal	ed	ing	er	cool	ed	ing	er	ve neer	ed	ing	
oil	ed	ing	er	ap pear	ed	ing	er	a vail	ed	ing	
hail	ed	ing	er	re peat	ed	ing	er	o strain	ed	ing	er

*Verbs ending in two consonants, do not double the last.*

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
gild	ed	ing	er	dress	ed	ing	er	re sist	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing		paint	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	er
watch	ed	ing	er	charm	ed	ing	er	dis turb	ed	ing	er

*Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.*

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed	ing
bev el	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed	ing
can cel	ed	ing	cud gel	ed	ing	hand sel	ed	ing
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed	ing
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed	ing
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	ed	ing
chis el	ed	ing	gam bel	ed	ing	lau rel	ed	ing

A, Ê, &c., long; A, Ê, &c., short; -BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÉR ;

lev el	ed ing	ri val	ed ing	mod el	ed ing
li bel	ed ing	row el	ed ing	wag on	ed ing
mar shal	ed ing	shov el	ed ing	clos et	ed ing
par col	ed ing	shriv el	ed ing	riv et	ed ing
pen cil	ed ing	tram mel	ed ing	lim it	ed ing
pom mel	ed ing	trav el	ed ing	ben e fit	ed ing
quar rel	ed ing	tun nel	ed ing	prof it	ed ing
rev el	ed ing	wor ship	ed ing	buf fet	ed ing

*The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.*

*When verbs end in e after d and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus abate, abated, abating.*

ab di cate	d ing	de grade	d ing	cor rode	d ing
led i cate	d ing	suf so cato	d ing	de lude	d ing
med i tate	d ing	ed u cate	d ing	in trude	d ing
im pre cate	d ing	in vade	d ing	ex plode	d ing
vin di cate	d ing	con cede	d ing	de ride	d ing

*In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final e may form a distinct syllable; but usually the e is dropped and d is blended with the last syllable of the verb. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridjd; abased, abästo. Before ing, e is dropped.*

a base	d ing	pro nounce	d ing	crit i cise	d ing
a bridge	d ing	man age	d ing	em bez zle	d ing
con fine	d ing	re joice	d ing	dis o blige	d ing
com pose	d ing	cat e chise	d ing	dis fig ure	d ing
re fuse	d ing	com pro mise	d ing	un der val ue	d ing

*Note. Although ed in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding ness to such participles, the ed becomes a distinct syllable. Thus blessed may be pronounced in one syllable; but blessedness must be in three.*

*Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in-ed and ing.*

ar ray	ed ing	al loy	ed ing	re new	ed ing
al lay	ed ing	em ploy	ed ing	con vey	ed ing
pray	ed ing	de stroy	ed ing	fol low	ed ing
stray	ed ing	an noy	ed ing	be stow	ed ing
de lay	ed ing	en dow	ed ing	con vey	ed ing

*A few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.*

*Verbs ending in y, change y into i in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.*

cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	dry ing
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF; RÜLE, PÜLL; G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH.

*Verbs ending in y change this letter to i in the second and third persons, and in the name of the agent. Thus:*

	<i>Solemn Style.</i>		<i>Familiar Style.</i>	<i>Agent.</i>
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries	crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries	trier

*Past tense.*

I cried	thou criedst	he	we	ye	they	cried
I tried	thou triedst	he	we	ye	they	tried

*Verbs ending in ie are thus formed.*

I die	thou diest	he dieth or dies	<i>ppr.</i> dying
I lie	thou liest	he lieth or lies	lying
I tie	thou tiest	he tieth or ties	tying
I hie	thou hiest	he hieth or hies	hying
I vie	thou viest	he vieth or vies	vying

*The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.*

died	lied	tied	hied	vied
------	------	------	------	------

*Formation of the plural number of nouns.*

*The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of s to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like z after all the consonants except f, p, q, t, k, or c with the sound of k.*

<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

*When the noun ends in o, if s will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it forms no distinct syllable.*

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

*If s will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with e, and forms an additional syllable.*

grace	graces	mazo	mazes	pledge	pledges
spice	spices	fleece	fleeces	stage	stages

*When nouns end in ch, sh, ss, and x, the plural is formed by the addition of es.*

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

*Nouns ending in y after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of y into i, and the addition of es; the termination ies being pronounced ize, in monosyllables, and iz in most other words.*

fly	flies	du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu ries
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber ries
sky	skies	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
cit y	cit ies	la dy	la dies	va oan cy	va can cies

Ā, Ē, &c., long; Ȧ, Ȧ, &c., short;—BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE;

*Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.*

day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
way	ways	mon ey	mon eys	bow	bows
bay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

*Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.*

sea	seas	hoe	hoses	wo or woe	woes	pie	pies
-----	------	-----	-------	-----------	------	-----	------

*When the singular ends in f, the plural is usually formed by changing f into v, with es.*

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef	beeves	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

*Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.*

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

*Some nouns when they take y, lose o final.*

flake	flaky	scale	scaly	stone	stony
plume	plummy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

*Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.*

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

*Nouns formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i and taking ness.*

a	n	a	n	a	n	a	n
hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow sy	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

*Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by a change of y into i, and the addition of ly.*

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
craft y	ily	luck y	ily	loft y	ily	gloom y	ily

*Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.*

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
fer vent	ly	brill iant	ly	em i nent	ly
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly

*Nouns formed from adjectives by ness.*

a	n	a	n	a	n
au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness
ca pa cious	ness	li cen tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness

*Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.*

bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
hope	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

*Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly and nouns by ness.*

n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n
art	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

*The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.*

art	ist	form	al	ist	loy	al	ist	or	gan	ist	du	el	ist	hu	mor	ist
-----	-----	------	----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----

*In some words, y is changed into i.*

zo	ol	o	gy	zo	ol	o	gist	or	ni	thol	o	gy	or	ni	thol	o	gist
----	----	---	----	----	----	---	------	----	----	------	---	----	----	----	------	---	------

*The prefix ante denotes before.*

date	ante-date	chamber	ante-chamber	diluvian	ante-diluvian
past	ante-past	penult	ante-penult	nuptial	ante-nuptial

*The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.*

Christ	anti-christ	Christian	anti-christian	febrile	anti-febrile
--------	-------------	-----------	----------------	---------	--------------

*Be, a prefix, denotes nearness or intensity.*

daub	be-daub	dew	be-dew	friend	be-friend	labor	be-labor
siege	be-siege	moan	be-moan	speak	be-speak	sprinkle	be-sprinkle

*The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into col before l.*

co-equal	co-exist	co-habit	con-form
co-eval	co-extend	con-firm	con-join

*The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.*

balance	counter-balance	act	counter-act	evidence	counter-evidence
plead	counter-plead	work	counter-work	part	counter-part

*The prefix de denotes from or down.*

base	de-base	bar	de-bar	compose	de-compose	cry	de-cry
form	de-form	fame	de-fame	face	de-face	garnish	de-garnish

*Dis denotes separation, departure, and hence gives to words a negative sense.*

able	dis-able	agree	dis-agree	allow	dis-allow	belief	dis-belief
credit	dis-credit	esteem	dis-esteem	grace	dis-grace	honor	dis-honor

*Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.*

bode	fore-bode	father	fore-father	know	fore-know	noon	fore-noon
tell	fore-tell	taste	fore-taste	warn	fore-warn	run	fore-run

*In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes on, upon, or against; hence it often gives to a word a negative sense; sometimes it only gives more strength to the sense of a word; as, bank, imbank; brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.*

*In the following, it gives a negative sense.*

material	im-material	moderate	im-moderate	mutable	im-mutable
----------	-------------	----------	-------------	---------	------------



pure	im-pure	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
articulate	in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
defensible	in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
religious	ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

*Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.*

appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

*Out, as a prefix, denotes beyond, abroad, or at a distance.*

leap	out-leap	live	out-live	venom	out-venom	weigh	out-weigh
------	----------	------	----------	-------	-----------	-------	-----------

*Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.*

balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	burden	over-burden
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
flow	over-flow	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

*Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.*

plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
-------	-------------	----------	----------------

*Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.*

caution	pre-caution	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
mature	pre-mature	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
conceive	pre-conceive	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

*Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.*

assert	re-assert	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
dissolve	re-dissolve	embark	re-embark	enter	re-enter
assume	re-assume	capture	re-capture	collect	re-collect
commence	re-commence	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
export	re-export	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

*Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.*

abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
acceptable	un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
biased	un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equaled	un-equaled
graceful	ungraceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

*Super, supra, and sur, denote above, beyond, or excess.*

abound	super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally; who lives by chance.

Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.

The most necessary part of learning is, to unlearn our errors.

Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.

Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise virtue, who do not practice it.

The path of duty, is always the path of safety.

Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in reporting it.

OF NUMBERS.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one I	first
2	II	two II	second
3	III	three III	third
4	IV	four IIII	fourth
5	V	five IIIII	fifth
6	VI	six IIIIII	sixth
7	VII	seven IIIIIII	seventh
8	VIII	eight IIIIIIII	eighth
9	IX	nine IIIIIIIII	ninth
10	X	ten IIIIIIIIII	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine	

$\frac{1}{2}$ one half.	$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth.	$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.
1,1	1,11111	1,111111111
$\frac{1}{3}$ one third.	$\frac{1}{7}$ one seventh.	$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths.
1,11	1,111111	11,111
$\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth.	$\frac{1}{8}$ one eighth.	$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths.
1,111	1,1111111	1111,1
$\frac{1}{5}$ one fifth.	$\frac{1}{9}$ one ninth.	$\frac{9}{10}$ nine tenths.
1,1111	1,11111111	111111111,1

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

*L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.*

- Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.  
 Ad finem, L. to the end.  
 Ad hominem, L. to the man.  
 Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.  
 A libitum, L. at pleasure.  
 Ad referendum, L. for further consideration. [value.  
 Ad valorem, L. according to the  
 Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.  
 A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board.  
 Anglice, L. in English, or the English manner.  
 Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.  
 Auto da fé, S. act of faith, a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.  
 Beau monde, F. the gay world.  
 Bona fide, L. in good faith.  
 Bon mot, F. a lively phrase.  
 Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.  
 Caput mortuum, L. dead matter.  
 Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.  
 Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.  
 Comme il faut, F. as it should be.  
 Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.  
 Coup de main, F. a dextrous enterprise.  
 Dernier resort, F. the last resort.  
 Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.  
 Ennui, F. lassitude.  
 E pluribus unum, L. one of many, union, confederation; *the motto of the United States.*  
 Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.  
 Excelsior, L. more elevated; *motto of the State of New York.*  
 Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.  
 Ex parte, L. on one side only.  
 Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or commission of a crime.  
 Fac simile, L. a close imitation.  
 Fille de chambre, F. a chambermaid.  
 Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.  
 Gens d'armes, F. armed police.  
 Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body; *a writ for delivering a person from prison.*  
 Hic jacet, L. here lies.  
 Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.  
 Hotel dieu, F. a hospital.  
 Impromptu, L. without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.  
 In statu quo, L. in the former state.  
 In toto, L. in the whole.  
 Ipse dixit, L. he said.  
 Ipso facto, L. in fact.  
 Jet-d'eau, F. a water-spout.  
 Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.  
 Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye.  
 Literatim, L. letter for letter.  
 Locum tenens, L. a substitute.  
 Magna charta, L. the great charter.  
 Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.  
 Minimum, L. the smallest.  
 Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.  
 Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.  
 Nem. con., or nem. dis., L. unanimously.  
 Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.  
 Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.  
 Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.  
 Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.  
 Pater patriæ, L. the father of his country.  
 Per annum, L. by the year.  
 Per diem, L. by the day.  
 Per cent., L. by the hundred.  
 Prima facie, L. at the first view.  
 Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion. [good.  
 Pro bono publico, L. for the public  
 Pro et con., L. for and against.  
 Pro patria, L. for my country.



BIRD, MARINE; MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLF; RÖLE, PÜLL; Ç AS K; Ê AS J; S AS Z; ÇH AS SH.

Pro tempore, L. for the time.	Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing can not be done.
Pro re nata, L. as the occasion requires.	Soi disant, F. self-styled.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet.	Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Quantum, L. how much.	Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.	Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them, sustains them.	Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.	Toto cœlo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Re infecta, L. the thing not done.	Utile dulci, L. tho useful with the agreeable.
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.	Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion.
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifference.	Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Sans souci, F. free and easy.	Versus, L. against.
Secundum artem, L. according to art.	Via, L. by the way of.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.	Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.	Viva voce, L. with the voice.

## ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	Cwt. Hundred weight.	Eng. England, English.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Chron. Chronicles.	Eph. Ephesians.
Abp. Archbishop.	Cor. Corinthians.	Esa. Esaias.
Acct. Account.	Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.	Ep. Epistle.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.	C. S. Keeper of the Seal.	Esq. Esquire.
Ala. Alabama.	C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Etc. and so forth, et cætera.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.	C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.	Ex. Exodus, Example.
Apr. April.	Ol. Clerk, Clergyman.	Exr. Executor.
Atty. Attorney.	Cons. Constable.	Feb. February.
Aug. August.	Cts. Cents.	Fr. France, French, Frances.
Bart. Baronet.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Dea. Deacon.	Gal. Galatians.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.	Dec. December.	Gen. General.
Bbl. Barrel.	Del. Delaware.	Gent. Gentleman.
C. Centum, a hundred.	Dept. Deputy.	Geo. George, Georgia.
Cant. Canticles.	Deut. Deuteronomy.	Gov. Governor.
Capt. Captain.	Do. Ditto, the same.	G. R. George the King [of England.]
Chap. Chapter.	Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.	H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Col. Colonel.	E. East.	Heb. Hebrews.
Co. Company.	Eccl. Ecclesiasticus.	Hon. Honorable.
Com. Commissioner, Commodore.	Ed. Edition, Editor.	Hund. Hundred.
Cr. Credit.	E. G. for example.	H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.

H. C. M. His most	Nat. Matthew.	q. d. as if he should say.
Christian or Catholic	M. D. Doctor of Physic.	q. l. as much as you
King [of France and	Md. Maryland.	please. [tity.
Spain].	Me. Maine.	q. s. a sufficient quan-
Hhd. Hogshead.	Mr. Master, Sir.	Regr. Register.
Ibid. In the same place.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.	Rep. Representative.
i. e. that is [id est].	MS. Manuscript.	Rev. Reverend, Reve-
id. the same.	MSS. Manuscripts.	lation.
Ind. Indiana.	Mrs. Mistress.	Rt. Hon. Right Honor-
Inst. Instant.	N. North.	able.
Is. Isaiah.	N. B. Take notice.	R. I. Rhode Island.
Jan. January.	N. C. North Carolina.	S. South, Shilling.
Ja. James.	N. H. New Hampshire.	S. C. South Carolina.
Jac. Jacob.	N. J. New Jersey.	St. Saint.
Josh. Joshua.	No. Number.	Sect. Section.
Jun. Junior.	Nov. November.	Sen. Senator, Senior.
K. King.	N. S. New Stylo.	Sept. September.
Km. Kingdom.	N. W. T. North West-	Servt. Servant.
Kt. Knight.	ern Territory.	S. T. P. Professor of
K. C. B. Knight Com-	N. Y. New York.	Theology.
mander of the Order	Obj. Objection.	S. T. D. Doctor of Di-
of the Bath.	Obt. Obedient.	vinity.
K. G. C. Knight of the	Oct. October.	ss. to wit, namely.
Grand Cross. [Garter.	O. S. Old Style.	Surg. Surgeon.
K. G. Knight of the	Parl. Parliament. [nia.	Tenn. Tennessee.
L. C. Lower Canada.	Pa. Penn. Pennsylva-	Theo. Theophilus.
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.	per, by; as per yard, by	Thess. Thessalonians.
Lev. Leviticus.	the yard.	Tho. Thomas.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	Per Cent. By the hun-	U. C. Upper Canada.
Lond. London.	dred.	Ult. the last, or the last
Lon. Longitude.	et. Peter.	month.
Ldp. Lordship.	Phil. Philip. Philip-	U. S. A. United States
Lat. Latitude.	pians.	of America.
Lou. Louisiana.	Philom. A lover of learn-	V. Vide, See.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	ing.	Va. Virginia.
lbs. Pounds.	P. M. Post Master, Af-	viz. to wit, namely.
L. S. Place of the Seal.	ternoon.	Vt. Vermont.
M. Marquis, Meridian.	P. O. Post Office.	Wt. Weight.
Maj. Major.	P. S. Postscript.	Wm. William.
Mass. Massachusetts.	Ps. Psalm.	Wp. Worship.
Math. Mathematics.	Pres. President.	Yd. Yard.
M. B. Bachelor of Phys-	Prof. Professor.	& And.
ic or Medicine.	Q. Question, Queen.	&c. And so forth.

## PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pauses to be observed in reading, and show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing *one*. The semicolon (;) indicates a pause of two monosyllables; a colon (:) of three; a period (.) four. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *what do you see?*

An exclamation point ( ! )  
tion, expressed by the fore-

A parenthesis ( ) includes words  
which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.


Brackets [ ] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose  
as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash ( — ) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires  
a pause, but of no definite length.

A caret ( ^ ) shows the omission of a word or letter, thus, *give me <sup>the</sup> book.*

An apostrophe ( ' ) denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, *lov'<sup>^</sup> d  
tho't.*

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and  
end of the passage.

The index (  ) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph ( ¶ ) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk ( \* ), the dagger ( † ), and other marks ( ‡, §, ¶ ), and  
sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the  
margin.

The diaeresis ( ¨ ) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with  
the preceding vowel.

#### CAPITAL LETTERS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a book, chapter, sec-  
tion, sentence, and note. It should begin all proper names of persons,  
cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c. It should  
begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important word.

The name or appellation of God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c., should  
begin with a capital.

The pronoun I and interjection O are always in capitals.

#### No. 150.—CL.

THE LETTER *q* IS EQUIVALENT TO *k*.

ăq' ue duet	in ĭq' ui tous	lĭq' uid āte
ăq' ui line	lĭq' uid	liq uid ā tion
an tĭq' ui ty	lĭq' uid ness	lĭq' uid ness
ĕq' ui ty	lĭq' uor	ob lĭq' ui ty
ĕq' ui ta ble	lĭq' ue fÿ	u bĭq' ui ty .
ĕq' ui ta ble ness	liq ue fāe' tion	pĭq' uant
ĕq' ui ta bly	lĭq' ue fī a ble	rĕq' ui šite
in ĭq' ui ty	lĭq' ue fÿ ing	req. ui šī' tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *t* IS NOT PRONOUNCED.

chās ten	glīs' ten	moist' en
hās ten	fāst' en	ōft' en
chrīs ten	līs' ten	sōft' en



words with the same often at a loss to recollect which stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *c* STANDS BEFORE *i*.

cēil	dissēize	recēive
cēiling	dissēizee	recēipt
eoncēit	dissēizin	sēignior
eoncēive	ēither	sēine
decēit	nēither	sēize
decēive	obēisance	sēizin
percēive	obēisant	sēizure

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *i* STANDS BEFORE *e*.

achiēve	fiērcē	reliēvo
griēve	liēf	retriēve
griēvance	liēge	shiēld
griēvous	liēn	shriēk
aggriēve	miēn	siēge
beliēf	piēce	thiēf
beliēve	piēr	thiēve
briēf	piērcē	tīer
chiēf	priēst	tīerce
fiēf	reliēf	wiēld
fiēld	reliēve	yiēld
fiēnd	bombardiēr	financiēr
brigadiēr	grenadiēr	eavaliēr
breviēr	eannoniēr	chevaliēr



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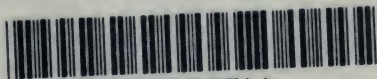
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